DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,596. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 Red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Col. Pilcher with a force of Canadian and Australian troops defeated a force of Boers twenty miles west of Belmont, capturing forty prisoners. The victory of Gen. French near Colesberg is confirmed by official dispatches. A dispatch from Gen. Buller's camp says the British are ready for another attack. It is announced that another German vessel has been seized by the British. Ambassador Choate has been instructed to inform the British Government that the United States cannot recognize the principle under which flour cargoes were recently seized. The British Government has protested to Switzerland against enlistments for the Boers in that country. The Senate High Court closed the conspiracy case hearing at Paris yesterday and found one prisoner guilty, acquitting four others. The Portuguese Cortes opened yesterday. The Paris City Council has chosen a site for the Washington statue. An earthquake destroyed ten Russian villages. The Parnell Memorial Committee at Dublin yesterday passed a resolution thanking Americans for contributions to the fund. The North German Lloyd Company has bought the Holt Line of Singapore. A delegation of miners on Monday brought presents of sausages, salt, and hard-boiled eggs to the Kaiser.—Pages 1 and 6.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Dr. J. Franklin Barnes, the minority nominee for Speaker of the Assembly, outlined the policy of the Democrats in a speech before the caucus which named him. The Republican caucus named S. Frederick Nixon for Speaker and nominated the other Assembly officers. It was announced that the rules of the House would be amended in several important particulars. There was a mysterious caucus of Democratic Senators at the Ten Eyck Hotel, the purpose of which was not made public. It is likely that the Mazet committee will recommend that the Mayor's power of removal be extended over his entire term. Many bills will be introduced in both houses to-day.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Blizzards are raging in Western New York and Pennsylvania. Railway traffic is blocked.

Several cable messages were received yesterday from Mr. Croker, announcing that he is doing well and that his injury is not serious.

Page 2.

Two unknown men, supposed to be father and son, were found dead in bed at 231 East Twenty fourth Street.

Thomas Rigney, one of the original members of the Produce Exchange and a founder of the Importers and Traders' Bank, died yesterday in his eighty-eighth year.

The total casualties in the fire which was started by a candle left burning on a Christmas tree, and which destroyed the double tenement house 754-756 First Avenue early yesterday morning, were one baby killed and eleven persons injured.

Page 3.

There was fine skating in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and there is a possibility the lakes in Central Park may be ready to-day.

A number of the boats of the Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club have been launched, and there is a good outlook for a prolonged season of the sport.

Page 4.

Gen. Wood is eliciting warm praise from the Cubans by his actions since succeeding Gen. Brooke.

On the reconvening of Congress to-day the President, it is stated, will send recommendations for action to reward the naval officers and men who fought at Santiago.

Page 5.

President Guggenheimer introduced in the Council an ordinance to restrict traffic on Fifth Avenue.

The stockholders of the National City Bank voted yesterday to increase the capital stock of the institution from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Controller Coler denied that he was responsible for the delay in paying the school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx, and said that the pay rolls had not been made out in the form required by law.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court occupied its new home yesterday, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The housewarming consisted of felicitations between bench and bar.

Page 6.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, the elocutionist, is dying of cancer at St. Luke's Hospital.

President Hadley of Yale delivered the address at the convocation of the University of Chicago yesterday.

Page 8.

The Chicago drainage canal was opened yesterday.

The consolidation of all the public libraries in the city is being considered by officials of several institutions.

The automobile stage made its first appearance on Fifth Avenue yesterday, and the trial trip was satisfactory.

Thousands of people, including many public men and clergymen, irrespective of creed, attended the funeral yesterday of Father Malone.

Miss Florence E. Woods received a permit yesterday to drive her automobile knockabout in Central Park. She is the first woman to obtain a permit.

Virgilio de Escoriaza, an old-time sugar merchant of this city, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Rockingham by his son-in-law, B. Souto.

The Rev. John Curtis Ager has resigned as active pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, Brooklyn but will remain as associate pastor.

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TORRENCE WILL CONTEST.

Alleged Son Claims Half Interest in $1,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The hearing of the case of David Torrence, who claims to be the disinherited son of the late Joseph T. Torrence and is trying to break the will of the latter and to share equally with his alleged sister, Mrs. Jessie Norton Torrence Magoun, in the estate which is valued at over $1,000,000, was begun before Judge Dunne to-day.

The complainant alleges he is Torrence's son by a former wife, but he is mentioned in the will as a nephew. He was a brakeman when he learned that his alleged father was a wealthy man. He applied to him for a loan to start in business. What he supposed was a receipt for $2,500 when he signed it, now proves to be a waiver of claim to any inheritance.

By the will Mrs. Jessie Torrence Magoun of New York City was made the heir, but was not to receive the estate until she was thirty years old. Up to that time she was to have $40,000 a year. To the complainant $250 was allotted.

Ohio's Wheat Crop Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The climate and crop report issued by the local weather station to-day shows that wheat is badly damaged by the weather, there having been no snow to afford protection. It is estimated that unless conditions materially improve, the next season's crop will not be more than 70 per cent. of an average.

To Atlantic City in 3½ Hours via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Beginning January 8th, the Atlantic City Special will leave Liberty St. at 3:20 P. M.; South Ferry, 3:00 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 2 P. M., arriving at New York 5:15 P. M. These trains run via Lakewood.—Adv.

THE BOERS ROUTED AGAIN

Canadian and Australian Troops Capture a Laager.

FORTY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

British Forces Lose Five Men Killed or Wounded—Burghers' Loss Is Six Dead and Twelve Injured.

BELMONT, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"A mounted force consisting of 100 Canadians of the Toronto Company and 200 Queenslanders, commanded by Col. Rickards, two guns and a horse battery, under Major De Rougemont, 40 mounted infantry under Lieut. Ryan, and 200 of the Cornwall Light Infantry, the whole commanded by Col. Pilcher, left Belmont yesterday at noon on a march westward, covering twenty miles before sunset. The force encamped at Cook's Farm, where the troops were welcomed enthusiastically. At 6 o'clock this morning the force approached a spot where a laager of the Boers was reported. Col. Pilcher, on approaching the position, which was a line of strong kopjes, detached Major De Rougemont with the guns, Torontos, and mounted infantry, to work toward the right, making a turning movement himself, with the Queenslanders, toward the south position. The manoeuvre was a complete success. The British shells were the first indication of the presence of the troops. The Boers left their laager and opened fire, but the Queenslanders completing the movement the laager was captured with forty prisoners. The British casualties were two men killed, three wounded, and one missing. The whole force worked admirably. The two men killed belonged to the Queensland contingent."

Another dispatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"The colonial troops, who have been longing to be allowed to meet the Boers, have at last been given an opportunity to do so and scored a brilliant success. A raid conducted by Col. Pilcher was very difficult, owing to the fact that the movements of the troops were immediately communicated to the Boers by natives. In order to prevent this, Col. Pilcher, in making his forced march from Belmont, left a British trooper at every farmhouse with instructions not to allow the natives to leave their huts, the patrols calling the names of the natives hourly in order to prevent their escape.

"In the manoeuvre at Cook's Farm, Col. Pilcher sent mounted patrols east, one of these, consisting of four men, commanded by Lieut. Adie, suddenly encountered fourteen Boers, who opened fire. The Lieutenant was severely wounded, and Private Butler gave up his horse in order to carry the Lieutenant out of range.

"Another private, whose horse had bolted, pluckily returned to render assistance. He was wounded in the leg and his horse was killed.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Ryan, who had worked magnificently, reported that the veldt on the right of the enemy was clear, whereupon Major de Rougemont ordered the guns to a trot. They arrived within 1,500 yards of the laager, unlimbered, and planted five shells in as many minutes within the laager.

"Immediately the enemy could be seen streaming over the kopje. They were completely surprised, but quickly opened a well-directed fire.

"A correspondent had the privilege of carrying an order to the Toronto company to double-quick into action. The order was received with great satisfaction. The company rushed forward until within a thousand yards of the enemy's position, when it opened a hot fire upon the kopje and completely subdued the Boer fire.

"The British artillery shelled the position with wonderful accuracy, while Lieut. Ryan, with mounted infantry, worked round and completely uncovered the fire of the Boers, who had been esconced in the bushes.

"Meanwhile Col. Pilcher, with the Queenslanders, taking advantage of every cover, made a direct attack, the Australians moving slowly, but surely, and only shouting when they saw the enemy retiring under their steady fire. The Queenslanders behaved with great coolness, laughing and chaffing even at the moment of greatest peril.

"During the advance the Boer fire suddenly ceased. Thirty-five Boers hoisted a white flag and surrendered. A portion of the Torontos moved across the front of the guns and entered the laager. The Boers had fled. Fourteen tents, three wagons, a great store of rifles, ammunition, forage, saddles, and camp equipment, and numerous incriminating papers were captured.

"The Boers lost six killed and twelve wounded. The Torontos stood the galling fire with admirable patience, never wasting a shot.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town, under to-day's date:

"'Col. Pilcher reports, through the officer commanding at the Orange River:

"'I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside Laager this day, Jan. 1, taking the laager and forty prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieut. Adie wounded. Am encamped at Dover Farm, twenty miles northwest of Belmont and ten miles from Sunnyside.'"

Col. Pilcher Occupies Douglass.

DOUGLASS, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—Col. Pilcher, after defeating the Boers at Cook's Farm, twenty miles west of Belmont, has occupied Douglass without opposition, and has been received with enthusiasm by the loyalists.

PRAISE FOR COLONIAL TROOPS.

London Press Congratulates the Men Under Col. Pilcher.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the gallantry of the Canadian colonial troops.

The Times says:

"The mother country will share with the Canadians and Australians in the pride and gratification they must feel at the fine qualities displayed by their troops in this dashing little engagement."

The Standard says:

"The Canadians and Australians had been spoiling for a fight. Now they have had their opportunity, and they have greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness and discipline. From the viewpoint of imperial unity the little fight may fairly be described as one of the most gratifying events recorded in the recent history of the British race."

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER REPORTED.

Gen. Babington Attacks the Boers Near Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 2.—Yesterday's cavalry expedition under Gen. Babington, commanding the Ninth and Twelfth Lanciers, proves to have been in co-operation with a similar movement from Belmont. This, directed by Gen. Wood, consisted of a flying column and a force under Lieut. Col. Pilcher from Belmont. This force moved into the territory between the Orange and Riet Rivers. At Sunnyside, northwest of Douglas, it encountered a considerable commando, believed to be wholly composed of disloyal British subjects.

Gen. Babington's force proceeded in the same direction, but on the north side of Riet River. The result of this reconnoissance has not yet been reported.

ANOTHER SEIZURE REPORTED.

German Bark Hans Wagner Now Said to Have Been Taken at Delagoa Bay.

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondenz announces that the German bark Hans Wagner of Hamburg was seized by the British at Delagoa Bay on Dec. 21, and that her owners have lodged a complaint with the British Foreign Office.

The papers here announce that the German Foreign Office has summoned the managing Director of the German East African Line, Herr Woermann, to Berlin in connection with the seizure of the company's steamer, Bundesrath, by the British cruiser Magicienne, Dec. 29, off Delagoa Bay, on the ground that she had contraband of war on board.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Strict silence is maintained in official circles regarding the incident, but a correspondent learns that the affair has created an extremely painful impression in political circles. Energetic diplomatic steps were immediately taken in London and the inadmissibility of the right of a British cruiser to search a German mail steamer on the high seas has been emphatically asserted. The Government is awaiting London's response before taking further action.

The press continues to point out the innovation involved in Great Britain's action in seizing a vessel between neutral ports and searching for contraband destined to further transportation in order to reach the enemy.

The owners of the Deutschland deny positively that she contained persons or goods justifying seizure. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce reiterates this, expressing at the same time a firm conviction that satisfaction will be demanded and accorded. Hamburg's trade is suffering through such incidents, and this increases the anti-British sentiment there.

The press continues to discuss the capture of the Bundesrath with some show of irritation. In a semi-official note, The Post remarks that in consequence of the seizure Germany has taken steps, and Great Britain is expected to deal with the matter in a "spirit of good official relations." The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"There is every reason to believe the incident will speedily be closed."

Official circles considered it imperative that Great Britain adopt some definite attitude regarding the whole question of contraband of war, and is surprised she has not adopted a firmer policy on the subject from the beginning.

The German second-class cruiser Schwalbe has left Dar-es-Selaam, a seaport of Africa, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar, for Lorenzo Marques.

MR. CHOATE TOLD TO PROTEST.

Great Britain to be Advised that Right of Seizures Already Made Cannot Be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The State Department to-day received from United States Ambassador Choate at London by cable a statement of the facts he had developed in connection with the seizure by British warships of American goods on the three merchant vessels Beatrice, Mashona, and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common trade, and while they were forwarded to Lorenzo Marques in British and German ships, the contention of our officials is that they were not subject to seizure. They could not lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts, but as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to-day instructions were cabled him to inform the British Government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.

This is the preliminary step usually taken in such negotiations. Next in order will be a report from our Consular representative at Lorenzo Marques respecting the present condition of the seized or detained goods and the damage sustained. The State Department is not yet fully informed on these points, though they will be necessary to the further presentation of the cases. It is not even known just where the goods are or if they have all been seized or only in part.

It will be the duty of our Consular Agent at Lorenzo Marques to ascertain and report these facts and he is now engaged in this work, under the original instructions of the State Department.

While the department is acting, as it promised in the beginning, to firmly protect all American rights of trade, it is showing no unseemly haste in the presentation of the case. To-day's instruction to Mr. Choate was not a demand for the release of the goods, nor yet for indemnity, but rather a precautionary notice to the British Government to save all of our rights in the case. It will be sufficient to inaugurate the settlement of the matter by negotiation, and the State Department has not the slightest doubt that the British authorities will make full amends to the owners of the goods when the facts are all laid before it.

FRENCH REPORTS HIS VICTORY.

Official Dispatch Says He is Still Shelling the Boers.

LONDON Jan. 2.—The success of Gen. French's column is confirmed officially, the War Office this afternoon issuing a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Jan. 1, as follows:

"French reports at 2 P. M. to-day from Coleskop, by heliograph, as follows:

"'Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks, and eighty mounted infantry—latter carried in wagons—and ten guns. I halted for four hours at Maidor's Farm, and at 3:30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the laager and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was very hot from a fifteen-pounder using Royal Laboratory ammunition and other guns. We silenced the guns on the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesberg, toward the junction, where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill, and a position southeast of Colesberg, as far as the junction. Our position cuts the line of retreat via the road and bridges. Some thousands of Boers, with two guns, are reported to be retiring toward Norval's Point. All Remington's scouts proceeded toward Acnterland yesterday morning. Slight casualties. About three killed and a few wounded. Details later.'"

Brief independent messages from Rensburg, filed the evening of Jan. 1, supplement Gen. French's dispatch but slightly. According to them the British were still shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock Monday evening and expected to enter Colesberg today.

The British losses were three men killed and seven wounded. No officers were killed or wounded. The Boers are supposed to have suffered heavily from the accuracy of the British artillery fire. Gen. French's statement that the Boers were using a fifteen-pounder and Woolwich ammunition evidently refers to one of the British guns captured at Stormberg.

The Boer strength in the engagement with Gen. French was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

While the afternoon newspapers are disposed to overrate the brilliancy of Gen. French's success, it will doubtless have a good moral effect, and it is added, if promptly followed up, as seems likely from the fact that Remington's Guides are already advancing on Achterlang, it may result in securing Norvals Pont Bridge, thus gaining an important strategic advantage, as thence Gen. French will probably be able to threaten Bethulie Bridge, which is the main line of retreat for the Boers facing Gen. Gatacre.

BOERS DENY A BRITISH VICTORY.

Assert that Gen. French Was Forced to Retreat.

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Last night (Sunday) the British in great force attacked Commandant Scheeman's commando in the Colesberg District and tried to storm the position. They repeated the attack this morning, but were forced to retreat, the Boers holding the position.

The loss of the British is not known, but it is reported to have been heavy.

GEN. BULLER READY TO ATTACK

Intimated in a Dispatch that Preparations Are Complete for An Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated Jan. 2, from Frere Camp:

"The weather is fine. The Tugela River is now fordable. Gen. Buller's army is in

Continued on Page 2.

MR. CROKER DOING WELL.

The Tammany Chieftain Cables "The Boys" that His Injury Is Not Serious.

Several cable messages which were received by friends of Richard Croker yesterday indicated that the accident which befell the Tammany chieftain on Monday was not serious, and that he was doing well. Andrew Freedman and Richard Croker, Jr., received cablegrams in the morning, informing them that Mr. Croker's injury was a fracture of the small bone of the left leg. John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, received this message, dated Letcombe, Regis, England:

"Tell boys doing well. Nothing serious."

The message was posted on the bulletin board in the clubhouse, where it was eagerly scanned by all of the members of the club who visited the house during the evening.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Richard Croker of New York, who broke a leg yesterday near Wantage while mounting a horse, is reported this evening to be progressing favorably toward recovery.

BLIZZARDS CAUSE SUFFERING.

Railways and Roads in Western New York and Pennsylvania Blocked—Snow Is Six Feet Deep.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 2.—With unabated fury to-night the blizzard which has raged unceasingly in Northwestern Pennsylvania for the past ten days continues. Since last midnight about eighteen inches of snow has fallen, the roads leading into this city being impassable. It is feared that there is much suffering among the farmers. In this city snow plows and shovelers have been working all day keeping the sidewalks and pavements clear, but with little success. Only business that cannot be neglected is being transacted.

The through Pittsburg express, No. 2, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 11:50 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived to-night. The express stalled in a huge drift near Silver Creek. There are large drifts between this city and Maysville also. No. 1, bound north, arrived nearly on time, but did not proceed, remaining in the yards here. To-night she left for Buffalo, via the Pennsylvania, to Erie, and the Lake Shore to Buffalo. It is not known when the trains will be running regularly again, as it is impossible to keep the tracks clear while the fall of snow continues. The Lake Shore, Erie, Nickel Plate, and Pennsylvania, while having considerable trouble, are moving some trains.

A peculiar sight, even in this country, is to see a train of three cars and two engines moving at a snail's pace, but such is the case when the train encounters a drift. No deaths have been reported to the police as yet. The thermometer remains stationary at zero.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A blizzard is raging in Chautauqua County to-day. No trains have reached Dunkirk, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Road, as the drifts between Mayville and Silver Creek are ten feet deep. Trains on the Nickel Plate Road are using the tracks of the Lake Shore, between Brockton and Buffalo. Lake Shore trains are getting through, but are about two hours late. Traffic over several stage routes is blocked. In many places the snow is six feet deep on a level.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—Reports from many towns in Erie County tell of a terrible blizzard that has raged all day and the almost complete blocking of country roads by snow. At Hamburg pupils could not get to the High School, stage lines have ceased operations, and business is generally paralyzed. Similar reports come from towns in Cattaraugus County. In this city a high wind has prevailed, but the fall of snow has been light.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

All Powers but Italy Have Replied Favorably to America—Success Pleases Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The session of the Cabinet to-day was brief, but it was the occasion of the important announcement by Secretary of State Hay that the negotiations with the great powers of Europe and Japan to secure a common understanding for a continued "open door" policy throughout China had been eminently successful and that favorable responses had been received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan.

The only country addressed which has not yet responded is Italy, and a favorable answer is also expected from her.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News, commenting editorially upon the report cabled from the United States that the Washington Government has obtained the assent of most of the great powers to the principle of the "open door" in China, says:

"If this assent has really been obtained gratification will nowhere be greater than it is in England, not only on account of the paramount importance of such a policy to British interests, but also because it relieves us temporarily from any anxiety as to the outbreak of complications in the Far East during the South Africa tangle.

"This double gratification will be still further enhanced by the knowledge that it is the British understanding with the United States and Germany which has brought about, for a time at least, the pacification of the Far East."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a distinct diplomatic success for the United States Government, and, in particular, for Mr. Hay. It is also to some extent a guarantee against the dismemberment of China."

BIG NEW HAVEN CORPORATIONS.

Plant Heirs May Be Interested in $35,000,000 Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—Two corporations, with capital aggregating $35,000,000, were organized in this city to-day. Attorney Lynde Harrison of this city drew the papers. He is the executor of the estate of the late John Plant, the steamship line owner and capitalist, and heirs of the estate are supposed to be developing the new corporations.

One of the new companies is the War Eagle Consolidated Mining Company. It is incorporated with the purposes of owning and operating mines, for the development and use of water and electrical power, the construction and operation of drainage and irrigation canals, flumes, or tunnels, and the ownership and operation of tramways and street railways. The capital of this company is $15,000,000 in shares of $50 each, 60,000 preferred and 240,000 common.

The other company is the Ontario-Lake Superior Company, which has the right to own and operate transportation lines by rail and water to deal in timber and logs, and to own and operate mills, foundries, and factories for the manufacture of metals or wood. The capital stock of the company is $20,000,000, in shares of $50 each, 120,000 non-cumulative 7 per cent. preferred and 280,000 common stock.

Czar Discourages a War Exhibit.

BERLIN, Jan 2.—Dr. von Bloch, the Russian writer, announces that the proposed Russian war exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be omitted upon the Czar's order.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

"OLD SARATOGA," for private or social use, is the peer of all whiskies. Be sure and get it for the Holidays. Tuckahm, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S RAILWAY FIGHT

Police Have a Hot Chase After a Northwestern Elevated Train.

The City Claims the Road's Structure Is Unsafe, and Orders All Traffic Stopped.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—After an exciting and grotesque struggle stretching over miles of elevated railway track, the police to-day took entire possession of the whole line of the new Northwestern Elevated Railway in this city. The police acted under orders of the Commissioner of Public Works, Lawrence E. McGann. On the outcome of the remarkable contest between the city authorities and the railway company is involved the possible forfeiture of the company's franchise as well as the sum of $100,000 posted by the railway company to guarantee the completion of the road by Jan. 1.

To-night, besides stopping the work in progress at various points of the structure, the police have erected a barrier of ties and rails at the juncture of the Northwestern Elevated tracks with those of the Union Loop at Fifth Avenue and Lake Street, and the regular crew of the company's one train is under arrest.

The arrests are the result of the refusal of the railway officials to comply with an order from the Commissioner of Public Works to cease train running. Mr. McGann claimed that the company's structure was unsafe in its present alleged incomplete state, and that it did not come within the requirements of the ordinance that it be completed for operation by Jan. 1.

The arrest of the train crew which took place at the suburban terminal at Wilson Avenue, did not, however, for a considerable time, prevent the running of the so-called "ghost train," and temporarily resulted in extraordinary discomfiture of the police. As the crew was being led to the patrol wagon in waiting at the Wilson Street station, another crew and some of the officials of the road hurriedly boarded the train, and before the police realized the situation, the train was speeding on its way to the centre of the city, a distance of five and a half miles. The fact was immediately telephoned to the heart of the city, and when the train pulled over the Wells Street bridge across the Chicago River on to the Union Loop tracks at Lake Street, in the business district of the city, fully twenty-five officers were waiting to halt the locomotive and cars. But the motorman, in spite of frantic waving of clubs and commands to stop, only turned the lever further and the officers made a wild scramble for safety as the train swung across the switch to the loop tracks.

Then the bridge across the river was swung open by the police, and a cordon of officers was stretched across the return track on Fifth Avenue. But here again the train did not stop. A switch had been turned by some emissary of the railroad, and the train instead of plunging into the river swung around to the tracks of the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company and sped westward over that structure.

The baffled police now gave up the chase of the train, and turned their attention to erecting a barrier across the Northwestern tracks where they enter the loop. A guard was stationed to prevent the removal of the barrier, thus effectually blocking train operations so far as Northwestern connection with the loop was concerned. At a number of other points workmen engaged in riveting uncompleted portions of the structure were ordered to stop work, and guards were stationed to see that the order was enforced.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council will meet to-morrow to hear the reports of Corporation Counsel Walker and City Engineer Ericson on the construction of the road and the ordinance. Both reports are expected to be unfavorable to the road. The ordinance required the structure to be completed and trains for the accommodation of passengers running by Jan. 1, under a penalty of $100,000. Part of the franchise of the Northwestern Elevated includes the tracks on Fifth Avenue used as one side of the down-town loop by the Union Loop Company, which recently repudiated its compensation agreement with the city, and it is expected that Corporation Counsel Walker will advise the Council it has authority to vacate the Northwestern Elevated franchise, including the Fifth Avenue tracks, thus also tying up the Union Loop Company.

MARYLAND SPEAKER NAMED.

Lloyd Wilkinson Wins in Caucus—Senate President Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2.—It was an easy victory for Lloyd Wilkinson, the Eastern Shore candidate for Speaker of the House in the Democratic caucus to-night. He was the choice of ex-Senator Gorman and Governor-elect Smith. Gen. F. C. Latrobe, the seven-term Mayor of Baltimore, who was his opponent, received only the votes of the city delegation and three from Frederick County.

Baltimore County secured the Presidency of the State Senate, John Hubner being nominated by acclamation. The Democratic nominations in both House and Senate are equivalent to election.

Two Deer for the Bronx Park.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 2.—The Bronx Zoo, in New York, was enlarged to-day by two young deer—a doe and a buck—presented by William Rockefeller and shipped from his private park in Greenwich, where they were born. The park consists of sixty acres of woodland, fenced in adjoining Mr. Rockefeller's farm. In it were placed a few imported deer seventeen years ago. There are now fifty.

Moody's Last Words.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Stenographer Ben Wright of this city, who took the evidence from the son of the late Dwight L. Moody, says the very last words of the evangelist, exactly stated, were: "Earth recedes and heaven opens before me. If this is death, there is nothing awful here. It is sweet. This is bliss. Do not call me back. God is calling me. I must go. There is no valley here. It is all beautiful."

Better Pay for Norwalk Mill Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—The employes at the Norwalk and Fairfield Worsted Mills received a New Year's surprise yesterday, when they were notified that on Jan. 15 all hands would receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages in all of the departments. The concern has been in existence about two years, having taken possession of the old Union Manufacturing Company's plant. The work of manufacturing was commenced in a small way, but as the business increased new and improved machinery was added, until now the concern is one of the leading factories in the Norwalks.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Doane of Norwalk celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-day, entertaining a number of relatives from New York and other cities. The aged couple received many handsome gifts, gold pieces predominating. Among the honored guests was the brother and best man to the bridegroom of fifty years ago, William Henry Doane of Norwich, N. Y. It was deeply regretted that the bridesmaid, Mrs. L. M. Lamdon, was unable to be present, since she would have completed the original bridal party. Mr. Doane is still in active business and is at the head of the foundry of Arnold, Doane & Co.

Champagne Imports in 1899.

As shown by customs statistics, the imports in 1899 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 100,303 cases, being 72,495 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Its 1895 vintage now imported has no equal.—Adv.

SLEPT BESIDE A DEAD MAN.

Clerk Did Not Know His Employer Had Committed Suicide, and Got into Bed with Him.

Henry J. Steinberg, a German grocer, with a store at Gilmore and Georgia Avenues, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday in a bedroom back of the store, and his wife and clerk tell a remarkable story of his death.

He was married seven weeks ago, and a week after marriage went into business for himself, living over the store with his wife. In the rear of the store his clerk, Charles Meyer, a young man, has a sleeping room.

Mrs. Steinberg says that her husband's business has not been as prosperous as he expected, and New Year's night he seemed despondent. He told her, she says, that he was going out to make one call, and that he would soon return. She went to bed and to sleep, supposing that he had gone to make the call, but instead he went into his clerk's room.

The clerk came home about midnight and found his employer in his bed. He thought that he had been celebrating the new year and preferred not to go up stairs, so Meyer got into bed beside him and went to sleep. In the morning he opened the store, and then tried to wake Steinberg.

After shaking him for some time he discovered that he was dead. He went up stairs and told the wife, who came down and also shook Steinberg. She satisfied herself that he was dead, but did not notify the authorities until about 11 o'clock, and then the police of the Liberty Avenue Station were informed that Steinberg had died suddenly.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrolman McGowan was sent around to investigate the case. He found the man undressed, with a bullet hole through his left breast and a revolver by his side. The Coroner was notified and gave permission for the burial of the body.

Mrs. Steinberg believes that her husband after leaving her on New Year's night went into his clerk's room and shot himself. He was forty-five years of age, and until going into business for himself had been a grocery clerk.

WEBSTER DAVIS MAY RESIGN.

Friction May Force the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is reported that Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will never resume the duties of his office, and his resignation is expected. He is now in South Africa. It is understood that friction has existed in the Interior Department for some time, and that Mr. Davis's leave of absence was meant to mark the end of it.

There are said to have been two causes of friction in the department, the first being the differences between Mr. Davis and Pension Commissioner Evans. Mr. Davis, to whom belongs the duty of considering appeals from the decisions of the Pension Commissioner, used frequently to overrule the Commissioner. Mr. Evans represented the Administration view of such matters, and the Secretary of the Interior agreed with him.

The second cause of friction was said to be the aggressiveness of Mr. Davis's personality. Secretary Bliss did not get along well with him, it is said, and Secretary Hitchcock has been hardly more successful.

"JACK THE SLASHER" IN BOSTON

Unknown Person Cuts Sealskin Coats and Other Garments.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The police are looking for a "Jack the Slasher," a crank who, apparently without any motive, goes about the city slashing sealskin and other costly garments with some sharp instrument. Robbery is not his motive. Since Saturday morning a number of complaints have been made. The first report came from a business man, who told Inspector Robinson that the pocket and a big piece of cloth were cut out of his $60 coat while he was passing through a crowd on Friday.

Mrs. Towle, mother of Charles H. Towle, a theatrical manager, also came in contact with the "slasher." Her sealskin coat was cut in a half dozen places. It was apparent that no attempt had been made to cut out a pocket. The cuts were in various places, and appeared as if the crank had slashed right and left in a reckless manner. The coat was practically ruined. The cuts have been examined. They appear to have been made either with a razor or sharp knife.

The police have no description to work on.

ARRESTED FOR DRESS SLASHING.

Young Man Detained in Washington on Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A mild and innocent-looking German youth named Max Krebs is under arrest here on suspicion of being the mysterious "Jack the Cutter," who has ruined so many women's dresses. The police think he is the same man who was arrested in New York on Dec. 22, 1898, on the same charge. The New York prisoner answered to Krebs's description and, gave his name as Herman Max Krebs.

He was captured in a dry goods store by a woman named Catherine Nelson of 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, whose skirt he had slashed. Like the mild-faced youth who is under arrest here, he was able to speak little English. The Washington Krebs reached this city about six months ago. The authorities are communicating with the New York police to find out if he is the New York Krebs.

FUNERAL OF C. A. WILLIAMS.

To Be Buried in Washington—Admiral Dewey a Pall-Bearer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Charles Augustus Williams, who died Sunday morning last at Washington, announced to-day that the funeral services over the remains would be held at St. John's Church and at the residence, 1,735 Massachusetts Avenue, tomorrow afternoon. The following had consented to act as honorary pall bearers:

Admirals Dewey, Franklin, and Walker, Commander Clover, Col. Bingham, Robert R. Hitt, Senator Hawley, Woodbury Lowery, and Mr. Boardman. The remains are to be brought here in the Spring.

W. BUDD DEACON STRICKEN.

Prominent Mount Holly (N. J.) Resident in a Critical Condition.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 2.—W. Budd Deacon, a well-known resident of this place, was seized with a hemorrhage to-day in the street while on his way to his office. He had been in failing health for some time. His condition is said to be critical.

Mr. Deacon was for years Gen. Sewall's lieutenant. He was born in Burlington County Nov. 19, 1837, and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, and held that position until appointed Deputy United States Marshal under his father. He held that office for three terms.

He was United States Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. He was also elected a member of the Legislature, and was also a Senator. President Arthur appointed him United States Marshal.

Mr. Deacon is President of the Mount Holly Gaslight Company and a Director of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of a turnpike company.

Schooner Eva B. Rose Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J. Jan. 2.—The two-masted schooner Eva B. Rose is ashore at Cold Spring Harbor. She was discovered grounded this morning by the life savers, who put out to her and took off the crew. The schooner is loaded with pig iron. She is well up on the bar and taking in water from a hole in her bottom.

nection with the case. They sat almost directly back of Molineux and watched his every movement without, however, getting a very good look at his face at any time. In the afternoon a number of actresses were in the crowd.

The male portion of the audience was a queerly assorted lot. There were politicians, actors, playwrights, several clergymen, among them the Rev. Dr. Duffield, and a United States Senator, Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CORNISH.

The trial opened with Cornish on the stand under cross-examination by Mr. Weeks. Cornish started off by correcting his testimony given on Friday that he had gone home to the Adams flat on Dec. 27, the day before the death of Mrs. Adams, at 11 o'clock at night.

"Who first suggested to you that you were wrong on Friday when you testified that you had gone home later?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No one," answered Cornish. "I thought of it myself. Mr. King told me, though, that he had been playing billiards with me on that night."

Cornish went on to state that he paid $40 a month for his room in a flat in Eighty-fourth Street several years ago, and that this amount included his breakfast. He got $2,000 a year then, but now gets only $1,800 and his incidental expenses, which are not limited.

"Why did you select a room in West Eighty-fourth Street, when your business was in East Forty-fifth Street?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I had no particular reason," said the witness.

"Had the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers lived near by anything to do with the case?"

"It had not."

"Did you call on Mrs. Rogers when she lived there?"

"I did."

"Did you introduce Mr. McIntyre to Mrs. Rogers at that time?"

"I never introduced them at any time."

"Did you ever meet Mr. Rogers there?"

"No."

"Have you seen Mrs. Rogers lately?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"In Hartford."

"Did you talk with her and with Mr. and Mrs. Hovey about this case?"

"Naturally," said Cornish, "but I might as well tell you right here that it was on account of my mother's illness that I went to Hartford."

CORNISH'S MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Weeks then inquired the date of Cornish's birth, Aug. 4, 1863, and got him to tell about his various employments. He said he was married in Hartford in 1888, and went to Chicago in 1893. For the greater part of the time he was in Chicago he lived at Twenty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue.

"Did you live there with your wife?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I did."

"Did you not also live on West Thirty-fourth Street?"

"No."

"Your wife got a divorce from you, did she not?"

"She did. In March, 1897."

"Did you ever know a Mrs. Small?"

"Yes. She died in 1894."

"Were you ever known as Mr. Small?"

"Never."

"What was the right name of the woman?"

"Mabel Cassidy."

"Did you ever see her husband?"

"I never did."

"Or her child?"

"No."

"When she was taken to the hospital were you not known as Mr. Small?"

"I was not," said Cornish, rather angrily. "Mr. Osborne has a letter from the physician in charge and from the detective explaining the whole matter."

"Oh, then you knew all about this line of examination, eh?"

"I did."

"And you've been out there, too?"

"I have," said Cornish. "Mrs. Small died and I helped to get her a decent burial by paying her funeral expenses. I am not ashamed of it. Her brother and I bought a plot in which to bury her."

AFTER MRS. ADAMS'S DEATH.

Mr. Weeks then dropped this line of examination and returned to the question at issue. In answer to questions Cornish said he did not think at first that a crime had been committed, but rather inclined to the idea that there had been something wrong with the bromo-seltzer.

He admitted it was possible he told the hall boy to run for a doctor, that some one had been poisoned, and he said that Dr. Hitchcock may have remarked that "a diabolical crime" had been committed. He could not remember these details, he said.

Cornish again contradicted the testimony of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre regarding the time the witness called on him. Mr. McIntyre said it was after 3 o'clock, but Cornish insists it was about 1.

"Did you and Mr. McIntyre go over a list of people who might have sent poison to you?"

"No; for at that time I did not think that any one had tried to poison me." The witness said he remembered this distinctly, but he said he could not recall any other part of the conversation he had that day with Mr. McIntyre.

"Did you not say to Mr. McIntyre that it was not suicide, but a case of poisoning?" persisted Mr. Weeks.

"I may have. I cannot recall."

Cornish said that after he left the District Attorney's office he went to see his friend, Mr. Yocum, the chemist for the United States Leather Company. He remembered very little about this visit.

"Was there any special reason why you should have consulted a chemist at that time?"

"He was my best friend, and had known the family, that's all. There was nothing more natural than that I should have gone to see him."

Cornish said after he left Mr. Yocum he went to see his cousin, Louis H. Cornish, at 18 Rose Street. He got to the club at about 4:30 in the afternoon.

NEAR POST OFFICE DEC. 23.

"Were you in Yocum's office on Dec. 23?"

"I was."

This is the day that the poison package was mailed, and Cornish told of his movements on that day. He said he was in Park Row and the adjoining streets for several hours.

"You remember testifying that you were in the neighborhood of the Post Office all that day?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, and I say the same thing now," said Cornish.

"You got the package on the morning of Dec. 24?"

"I did."

"Did you not tell Capt. McClusky that you received it on the afternoon of that day?"

"I said I was not sure whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon. You must remember that I was a very sick man about that time."

"But your statement was taken down by a stenographer, was it not?"

"Yes, and he made several mistakes."

"Yes, persons accused of crime always think that stenographers make mistakes," observed Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne jumped to his feet, and waved his arms. "At last!" he shouted. "So it's Cornish you want to accuse. We've reached that at last, have we? First I thought it was Helles, then it was Adams, but it's Cornish at last."

"That will do," interposed the Recorder.

"Mr. Weeks continue with your examination."

"Did you not say that you were fully dressed when you mixed the dose for Mrs. Adams?"

"I had my street clothes on."

"How, then, do you account for the statement made by you to the newspapers on Jan. 5 that after you heard Mrs. Adams fall you turned for your shoes and pulled on your trousers? You said in that statement: 'I put on my overcoat over my pajamas, and took the bottle and ran down stairs.' How do you account for that statement?"

SAYS HE MADE AN ERROR.

"I don't know," said Cornish, looking confused for the first time. "I still maintain that I was fully dressed but for my overcoat and hat."

"But you made the same statement to Capt. McClusky about being in your pajamas, and pulling your shoes on without stopping to get stockings. How is that?"

"Well, I was wrong."

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner that the writing on the package was not Molineux's?"

"I don't think I said just that. I said—"

Mr. Weeks objected to any but a categorical answer, and asked Cornish if he did not say that it was his opinion that Felix J. Gallagher had written the Harpster letter. The question was answered in the affirmative by Cornish.

"Now, did you not read your statement to the reporters at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Jan. 5?"

"I don't think I did."

"Were not the copies full of corrections and interlineations?"

"I think not. I dictated the statement to a stenographer and she made twenty copies. I don't think I read it over before I gave it out."

Cornish was then asked at length about several appointments he made with the editor of a newspaper, and Mr. Weeks asked him if he did not demand $1,000 as the price for telling who had written the address on the package. Cornish denied the price part of the letter, but admitted he said he ought to have "some recompense."

"It's just simply nonsense to think that I was trying to sell any news," said Cornish.

"You answer my questions, and don't volunteer statements," said Mr. Weeks.

"Don't be quite so glib with your explanations."

"In the month of December, 1898, did you make any inquiry about certain books on chemistry that you wanted to get or buy?" was Mr. Weeks's parting shot.

"I never did," said Cornish. "I took no interest in chemistry, and never read or wanted to read anything about it."

JURORS ASK QUESTIONS.

The jurors then asked a number of questions. Mr. Foster wanted to know where the envelope was in the poison package, and Cornish said it was under the bottle holder and not in a conspicuous position. It was empty. Mr. Billings asked at some length about the various times Cornish's desk had been broken open, and Mr. Edgar asked a question that will probably result in the reconstruction, as near as possible, of the poison package.

He said he would like to know if the stamps on the package represented full letter or merchandise postage. In fact, whether the package was such a one as might have properly been opened in the Post Office. The Recorder said that this matter could be attended to later, and Cornish was allowed to leave the stand.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Harry A. King took the stand. Mr. King said he was a broker at 10 Wall Street and lived at 1,064 Lexington Avenue. He had known Cornish since the latter came to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club some years ago. He said he remembered playing billiards with Cornish at about 10 o'clock on the night of Dec. 27, the night Cornish took the poisoned bromo-seltzer home. He said Cornish had a valise with him.

Mr. King was then asked to detail the happenings in Cornish's office on the morning of Dec. 24, the day the package was received. He was warned about the rule of law which provided that he could not tell what was said by him or by others, and that he could only detail what was done. This rule robbed Mr. King's recital of much of its interest.

He said Cornish showed him the bottle and the holder. There was a conversation in consequence of which Cornish put the bottle into the holder and gave them both to the witness. He went out to the water cooler to take a dose of the stuff supposed to be bromo-seltzer, but there being no water there, he returned the bottle and holder to Cornish, who placed them in his desk. Mr. King said he noticed the top of the bottle and cork was covered with paraffin.

MR. KING CHANGES A DATE.

"Did you not say before the Coroner that you first saw the bottle and holder on Monday?" asked Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination.

"I may have," said the witness, "but it was a mistake if I did. I fix the day as Saturday because I remember on that morning I played a game of racquets with Col. Hamburger. He asked me to wait until he went to bank and drew some money, and I did so. I know that could not have been on Monday, because that was a legal holiday."

"Didn't you change from Monday to Saturday because you heard Cornish was not in the city on Monday?"

"I certainly did not," answered Mr. King. "I have given my reason."

Patrick J. Finneran, Cornish's assistant, was then called. He said Cornish got a package through the mails on Saturday, Dec. 24. He took off the string and threw the wrappings in the waste basket. There was then disclosed a blue Tiffany box, in which, wrapped in tissue paper, was a holder and a bottle of bromo-seltzer.

The witness said he looked at the address to see if he could recognize the handwriting. Mr. King came in, and after a conversation took the bottle and holder out with him. He brought them back a moment later, and in consequence of what Mr. King said, the witness said he put ice and water in the cooler.

Mr. Finneran said he went to Boston that afternoon, and did not return until Dec. 28, when he found Cornish sick at the club. He sat up with him all that night. He identified the holder, bottle, and address, and was not cross-examined.

FELIX J. GALLAGHER CALLED.

Felix J. Gallagher, now a broker and formerly an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic and New York Athletic Clubs, was the next witness. He said he was a friend of Molineux and got his position in the New York Athletic Club through the defendant's influence. He said he new Helles and that the latter had called on him several times at the club. He also knew Harpster and Barnet.

"Did you ever have any conversation with Molineux about Harpster?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Once, when there was a question as to whether it would be necessary for me to furnish a bond to the club, I told Molineux that Harpster had had trouble about getting a bond on account of some previous trouble he had with his firm in Detroit."

"Did you know that Molineux did not like Harpster?"

"I knew that Harpster did not like Molineux."

"Did you know that Molineux did not like Cornish?"

"I knew that there was no love lost between them," answered the witness.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he had not been compelled to write for Capt. McClusky and been dragged about from place to place, the intimation being given that if he did not submit he would get in jail. The Court would not allow the question, and Gallagher was allowed to leave the stand.

Dr. Albert T. Weston, the Coroner's physician, was then called to the stand, and Dr. Hamilton, at Mr. Weeks's right, at once got his note pads ready, and was busily at work all the time the witness was on the stand. Dr. Weston told about performing the autopsy.

On opening the head and removing the brain, he said, he detcted a faint odor of hydrocyanic acid. He noticed this again in the stomach and intestines. He described the conditions of the various organs, which were put in jars, sealed, taken to a laboratory and kept until they were delivered to Dr. Witthaus for analysis.

DR. WESTON'S CONCLUSION.

Dr. Weston said that on his first visit to the house on the day Mrs. Adams died the doctor there gave him the poison wrapper address, the bottle, and the holder. The bottle was about three-quarters full of a white powder. It also gave out a faint odor of hydocyanic acid, and the witness said he thought at the time that the bottle held cyanide of potassium.

"Did you form an opinion as to what caused the death of Mrs. Adams, and from the result of your autopsy?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"And what was that opinion?"

"That she was poisoned with hydrocyanic acid or one of its salts."

"Can there be any doubt whatever about that?"

"Not a particle."

"Was the powder in the bottle dry?" was Mr. Weeks's first question on the cross-examination.

"It was."

"And you say that when you opened the bottle and smelled the contents that they gave off a distinct odor of prussic acid?"

"They did."

"The odor of bitter almonds?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever smell mercuric cyanide before?"

"No."

"Do you not know that in its dry state it has no odor?"

"Well, the books so state."

"Yet you still maintain that you smelled the odor?"

"I do."

Then, under the direction of Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Weeks asked the witness about the condition of the various organs. He asked Dr. Weston if they were not in the same condition as in asphyxia. Dr. Weston said there were some such evidences, and finally admitted that prussic acid poisoning causes asphyxiation. He said he took no means to keep the blood in the heart; that the mucous membrane of the stomach and trachea was congested, and that the gall- bladder, and liver were in normal condition.

EXAMINED NONE OF THE BLOOD.

"Did you examine any of the blood with the microscope or spectroscope?"

"I did not."

"Do you not know that in cases of this kind that is of the highest importance?"

"I did not see it then."

"Did you ever examine blood with the spectroscope?"

"I did."

"To determine hydrocyanic poisoning?"

"No."

"Was rigor mortis well marked in the body of Mrs. Adams?"

"It was."

"Now, is it not a fact that, with the exception of the odor of peach kernels you remarked, were not the organs in a condition that death might have been caused from any other reason than hydrocyanic poisoning?" asked Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Weston thought some time before replying, and then said that the odor was the only remarkable thing, and that death might have been due to other causes, judging from the condition of the body.

"Did you ever make an autopsy in any other case of prussic acid poisoning?"

"I did in February, 1899."

"I meant before this one?"

"No."

Dr. Weston was then asked if he remarked any special rigor mortis in the jaw of the dead woman, and he said he did not. The eyes, he said, were glassy, but not prominent. The pupils were not specially dilated, he said.

Mr. Weeks then went on to read from Witthaus and Becker on Medical Jurisprudence, in which authority the protruding eyes, dilated pupils, and rigor mortis of the lower jaw were stated as usual evidences of death from prussic acid poisoning. Dr. Weston said he recognized the authority, but that he had remarked the same evidences in cases where death was due to other causes.

"Did you know that it has been testified that the dead woman's jaw dropped down and had to be tied up?"

"I did not near that."

OSBORNE ANGERS THE RECORDER.

"Was there anything to show that Mrs. Adams had died from swallowing her false teeth?" said Mr. Osborne on redirect.

"Nothing."

"You say you performed an autopsy after poisoning by mercuric cyanide in February, 1899?"

"I did."

"Whose was it?"

"H. C. Barnet's," said the witness before he could be stopped by Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks then condemned Mr. Osborne for his methods. "He has said here in his opening," said the counsel for the defense, "that he would also connect this defendant with the death of another person, and he is continually dragging his name into this matter."

"A mere statement like that carries with it its own condemnation," said the Recorder.

"But he constantly endeavors to do it," said Mr. Weeks.

"I am not responsible for his endeavors," said the Recorder. "I have allowed the testimony only to show that the witness has had experience in this sort of cases."

"That is all I am doing it for," said Mr. Osborne, laying his hand on his heart and rolling up his eyes.

"Then proceed," said the Court.

"Oh, well, I guess I have got enough," said Mr. Osborne, ignoring the Recorder's remarks. Mr. Weeks said that his statement was thus proved, and the Recorder, his face red with anger, at once ordered an adjournment.

SCENES AT FIRST AVENUE FIRE.

Exciting Rescues by the Firemen—One Child Was Killed and Eleven Persons Were Injured.

In the fire which was started by a candle left burning on a Christmas tree, and which destroyed the double tenement house 754-756 First Avenue early yesterday morning, one child—a baby girl—was killed and not two children, as at first reported, and eleven persons were injured. The house was crowded with families, and many persons were still in the building when the firemen arrived.

A ladder eighty-five feet long was run up to the top floor, where lived the family of Edward Leonard, whose little daughter was killed. Firemen Shaughnessy, O'Brien, Monaghan, Mella, Eckert, Smith, and Kelly were led up the ladder by Capt. Grady and Assistant Foreman Hearn of Truck No. 2. They found Leonard struggling with his wife, who was trying to jump with her babe. She fell in a faint as they reached her. One of the men lifted her from out of the smoke and carried her down.

The crew of Engine No. 21 had meanwhile reached the roof of the next house and, making a rope fast to a chimney, they dropped it over so that it fell in front of one of the Leonard family's windows. Leonard, almost suffocated, grasped it and slid down. He held on, though the rope cut the flesh through to the bone, and reached the pavement in safety. Then his fourteen-year-old daughter, Nancy, who had been prevented from jumping by her brother, Edward, seventeen years old, bravely took hold of the rope and, swinging herself from the window, followed her father. Her hands were also badly torn, but she did not fall. The firemen rescued her brother, Edward.

John Lane, his wife, and their six children on the same floor were rescued by the men of the same hook and ladder company. All were unhurt except Mrs. Lane, whose face and hands were burned from a sheet of flame that shot out from a window of one of the lower floors and encircled the ladder as she was being assisted down.

The crew of Engine No. 1 managed to get a hose into the apartments of the Leonard family, and it was while fighting the fire there that they came across the little boys, Thomas and William Leonard, in bed clasped in each others arms, unconscious. While carrying them to the ladder one of the firemen struck something soft on the floor. It was the baby's body. The firemen had not known that there was a baby when they rescued the mother from the smoke.

GUNS FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

Large Number of 15 and 6 Pounders Being Tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Shipments of guns to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, destined for a new scheme of mine field defense, have been in progress during the last two months from the Derby (Conn.) factory of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. During that time 20 six-pounder and 2 fifteen-pounder coast defense guns have been delivered on contract, with their accompanying ammunition. Yesterday 18 additional fifteen-pounders were put on board the cars at Derby, two guns to a car. Each gun weighs 9,780 pounds and costs $6,000. The calibre is three-inch. These are part of an order for 80 guns. The company is also working on an order for 40 more guns. Of the six-pounders the company still has 40 to deliver. Three hundred rounds of ammunition are furnished with each gun, as follows: 150 steel shells, 100 shrapnel, and 50 cast iron shells.

The first gun of each type was subjected at Sandy Hook to an endurance test of 100 rounds. This was the test of the type. Each subsequent gun was tested with ten rounds to determine its individual fitness.

L. L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company said yesterday:

"These guns are intended for a new system of mine field and harbor defense. It is planned to mount the small guns, the six-pounders, near the water level and the larger ones above them. The idea is this: In time of war the enemy would send his torpedo boats into a harbor to explode the defending mines. The six-pounders mounted low down would be able to reach the torpedo boats, and when the ships arrived the big guns above would come into action.

"The six-pounders, even when used behind a parapet, are mounted upon field carriages. When used behind a parapet a V-shaped anchor is used, attached to anchor bolts in the masonry. When it is desired to concentrate the small fire upon any given point, or to run the six-pounders down to the beach, the anchorage chains may be unhooked and a practical field piece results, which can be held to any desired position by a spade upon the foot of the carriage. The transports Logan, Meade, and others were armed with these six-pounders, the first we delivered.

"The fifteen-pounder, which is 13 feet long, has no carriage. It is stationary. This gun has been officially adopted by the United States as its standard gun for coast defense. Our present orders are intended for various harbors."

Fire Department Appointments.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has appointed four Assistant Fire Marshals and an Assistant Inspector of Combustibles. Joseph M. F. Oatis and Albert W. Orr were appointed Assistant Fire Marshals for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at salaries of $1,500 a year. Orr was an assistant before the civil service rules went into effect, when he had to be retired and take the examination, which he passed. William L. Beers and Henry R. Croxton were appointed Assistant Fire Marshals for the Borough of Queens. William A. Hervey was appointed an Assistant Inspector of Combustibles for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, at $2,500 a year.

Lectures on Wagner's Music Dramas.

The Board of Education will begin the course of free lectures to the people for 1900 to-morrow evening, in the Educational Alliance Building, with a series of lectures on Richard Wagner's music dramas by T. W. Surrette. The first subject will be "Lohengrin."

THE BOERS ROUTED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

fine form, ready, and confident for the work before it."

Gen. White reported, under date of Dec. 31, that the number of cases of dysentery and fever is increasing.

BOERS SIGNAL "RATS" TO BULLER.

Exchange of Sarcastic Messages at Tugela River.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 1.—The Boers inquired by heliograph to-day: "Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?"

The British replied:

"How did you like our lyddite in the late battle?"

The Boers signalled in response: "Rats."

DUTCH UPRISING IS SERIOUS.

Many Laagers Consist Entirely of Disloyal British South African Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Although the continuance of minor successes gratifies the British public, it is not forgotten that the larger aspects of the campaign are unchanged.

As The Daily News remarks, "It is a day of small mercies."

The importance of both Gen. French's and Col. Pilcher's victories lies in the effect they are likely to have upon the Colonial Dutch. The latest dispatch from Douglass confirms the earlier report that the Boer laagers consisted chiefly of British subjects, who, on the arrival of the small Free State commando, accepted, probably, an invitation to throw in their lot with the Boers.

A Cape Town dispatch reports that "the rebels in Barkly district are demoralized by the British occupation of Dordrecht." Should it turn out that the Dutch rebellion is thus being diminished, it will be a matter of great relief for the British campaign.

The Standard, however, remarks:

"Until the Tugela has been crossed and Ladysmith relieved, it would be idle to deny that the political position in Cape Colony is one of very great danger, and, if unhappily, Gen. Buller is again defeated, it will be necessary to dispatch 100,000 additional men to keep the Dutch in order."

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS IN DUBLIN.

Military Authorities in Ireland Adopt a Watchful Policy.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Extra precautions have been adopted by the military authorities here. The constabulary has been fully armed.

The sentries, from sundown to morning, have been increased at the barracks. Patrols march around, and all leaves of absence are suspended.

HUGE ARMY FOR LORD ROBERTS

When All Troops Destined for South Africa Reach There They Will Aggregate 200,000.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Winston Churchill's estimate that 250,000 men will be required to defeat the forces of the two republics has been ridiculed in many quarters, but, as a matter of fact, this number is already almost reached, without the extra 100,000 which The Standard foresees might be required.

Yesterday the Admiralty chartered eight more large transports. When all the troops destined for South Africa join those already there Lord Roberts will be in command of about 200,000 men. Thirty thousand are now afloat or ready to embark. Military observers, in view of what these figures mean, cannot see how the British can fail to crush the Boers by mere force of numbers.

£5,000,000 FOR ARTILLERY.

Asserted that Great Britain Has Decided to Place the Nation on a Strong Basis.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Mail makes the following statement this morning:

"We understand that the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, after careful consideration of the question of the defense of the Empire, particularly with regard to artillery, will shortly call for the expenditure of £5,000,000 to make good deficiencies and to place the nation on a par with other great powers.

"The new equipment will be provided as speedily as possible, and, while sufficiently mobile for use in the field, it is intended to be adaptable to the necessities of what are known as guns of position."

HARRY McCALMONT WILL FIGHT.

Sportsman and Millionaire Ordered to South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Harry McCalmont, the well-known sportsman, has been ordered to South Africa with the Warwickshire militia.

Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, M. P., who is to go to South Africa with the Warwickshire militia, is Major of the Fourth Battalion of that regiment. He is the head of one of the largest Stock Exchange firms in London, and is said to be one of the richest men in England. He is well known in this country, which he visited during the races for the America's Cup and on various other occasions.

Mr. McCalmont, who has been the Conservative member of Parliament for Newmarket since 1895, is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Langtry, having married in 1897, Miss Winifred de Bathe, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart. He was formerly an officer of the First Battalion, Sixth Royal Regiment, and was subsequently in the Scots Guards.

Sir Charles Vincent Incapacitated.

LONDON, Jan 2.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Colonel of the Westminster Volunteers, has failed to pass the medical examination necessary to qualify him to command the City of London Infantry Division bound for South Africa. The command of this corps must, therefore, be given to the Earl of Albemarle.

BRITISH PROTEST TO THE SWISS.

Ask that Recruiting for the Transvaal be Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The British representative at Berne has lodged a protest with the Swiss Government, calling attention to the fact that recruiting for the Transvaal is in progress in Swiss territory. Many young men who had engaged to go to England for service were told, on arriving at Marseilles that England no longer needed them, but that they could go to the Transvaal. It is said that many have accepted this suggestion, and 100 are reported to have sailed for Delagoa Bay in a French vessel."

British Medical Men Released.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Times publishes the following, dated Jan. 2, from Lorenzo Marques: "It is asserted that Major Daly and forty-one men of the British Medical Corps, who were left at Dundee when the town was evacuated, are now on the way from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay."

WILL ASK AMERICA TO MEDIATE.

League of Peace to Meet at Brussels to Make an Appeal.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—Senator Lejeune, former Minister of Justice and now member of the Council of State; former Senator La Fontaine, and other leading members of the Universal League of Peace have convoked a meeting, to be held next Thursday.

The object is to appeal to the United States Government to offer to mediate in the South African war.

Report Six British Officers Wounded.

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Three British prisoners, who were taken at Malagro, say that Capt. Gordon Chesney Wilson, husband of Lady Sarah Wilson, and five other officers, whose names they refuse to give, were wounded in a recent sortie from Mafeking.

Women to Equip Hospital.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—At a meeting held at the London residence of Viscount Curzon yesterday a committee of ladies was formed to equip a hospital base for the yeomanry. The Princess of Wales accepted the Presidency of the committee. The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of York agreed to serve as Vice Presidents. The membership of the committee includes most of the leading women of the British aristocracy, among them the Duchess of Marlborough.

Newspaper Correspondent Released.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—George Lynch, the newspaper correspondent who was captured outside of Ladysmith and imprisoned at Pretoria, has been released and has arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

Movement of West Indian Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 2.—A detachment of the West India Regiment (colored) embarked to-day to reinforce the Bermuda garrison. It is expected that if the imperial troops in Jamaica go to South Africa Canadian militia will be sent here for garrison duty.

Queen Accepts Militia's Services.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Queen has accepted the services of twelve battalions of militia for foreign stations. Seven of these are assigned to South Africa.

THOMAS RIGNEY DEAD.

He Was One of the Original Members of the Produce Exchange, and in Business Here for 56 Years.

Thomas Rigney, one of the original members of the Produce Exchange, one of the founders of the Importers and Traders' Bank, of which he was also a Director, and one of the men most influential in putting through the reciprocity treaty with Canada before the civil war, died early yesterday morning at his home, 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in his eighty-eighth year. In spite of his advanced age he kept at his business, that of a rice commission merchant, until last Wednesday. His death was due to an attack of pneumonia, under which he sank rapidly.

Mr. Rigney had for almost fifty-six years been the head of the firm of Thomas Rigney & Co., and established in the same office. He was born on May 10, 1812, in Ferbane, a little town in King's County, Ireland, and came as a small boy with his parents, who were poor people, to Montreal, Canada, but young Thomas set off as a lad to seek his fortune in the United States, and found employment in a country store at Swanton, Vt. Here when only thirteen years old he was intrusted by the storekeeper with the charge of taking a drove of cattle afoot to Montreal. He sold them there, making his own bargains, and brought back the money in safety.

Some years afterward he went back to Montreal and became an employe in the dry goods house of Levi Cook & Co. There he saved money enough to start a general store of his own, and went to Toronto for the purpose. At Toronto he built the first four-story brick building the city had ever known, right in the heart of the business section, and here the first firm of Thomas Rigney & Co. was established. The late James Brown, Jr., and Messrs. Whittemore and Rutherford were his partners. He found himself, at the age of thirty, and without having had the advantage of a good early education, the proprietor of a flourishing business and a respectable fortune.

Pneumonia, the trouble which eventually proved fatal to him, compelled Mr. Rigney in 1844 to leave Canada, (though he retained his interest in the Toronto business for a number of years afterward,) and he came to this city and started the firm of Thomas Rigney & Co., commission merchants, at 121 Pearl Street, where it still is. He first dealt in coffee, tea, spices, &c., shipping a good deal of this merchandise, later took up cotton, and eventually confined himself to rice. The firm kept to the same building, and Mr. Rigney used in after years to tell the agent of the Post estate, which owned it, that he had paid its value in rent ten times over. The late Henry J. Creighton was one of his partners, and some eighteen years ago Galatian P. Harmon, who had come to Mr. Rigney in 1876 as an office boy, was taken into partnership, and was the only other member of the firm at the time of Mr. Rigney's death.

Years ago he was a Director in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and other institutions. Before the panic of 1857 he was worth not far short of $500,000, but was badly crippled then. He refused, however, to suspend business, and as a result he failed some five years later, but managed to get on his feet again, keeping his offices open all the while. It is about two years since he was on the floor of the Produce Exchange, though he retained his membership until his death.

Mr. Rigney's home in this city was first in Seventh Street, near Second Avenue. The transit arrangements were so primitive at that time that any one at his house wanting to use the Broadway and St. Mark's Place stage line, which was running then, could send around to St. Mark's Place, and the stage would call. The same accommodating arrangement obtained in the Winter, when a sleigh replaced the stage. From this house the family moved to West Twenty-first Street, and later to 318 Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street. In the latter place Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John Macdonald, who was once Premier of Canada, used to meet and discuss with Mr. Rigney the prospect of getting through Congress a reciprocity treaty between this country and the Dominion. Mr. Rigney, it was said, advanced a sum of money for the purpose of lobbying the bill for the treaty through, and it was finally negotiated in the early fifties. It was abrogated after the civil war, as an unpleasant feeling between the Dominion and the United States was one of the results of that conflict. Mr. Rigney had to wait some years before the Canadian Government paid him what he had advanced to get the treaty through.

Mr. Rigney was thrice married. His last wife died in 1863. Three daughters and a son survive him. Mr. Rigney was not a member of any club. For a number of years he attended the Church of the Puritans. His funeral will take place at his home to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Marling officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Reception to Edwin Markham.

The rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, were filled last evening with members who had come to attend the reception given to Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe." He was introduced by Joseph R. Buchanan, who said Mr. Markham was one of the stanchest champions of labor on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Markham, in responding, explained how the idea of writing that poem was suggested to him by Millet's painting, and traced the development of mankind from the selfish stage to the modern humanitarian. He was afterward induced to read a number of his poems. Speeches were delivered by Edward King, Robert Crowe, Henry White, and others.

Charity Contributions Acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions in response to its appeal for funds toward the support of a middle-aged single woman who is without friends able to help her, and for funds with which to pay the entrance fee into a home for a widow verging on eighty years of age: "E. A. W.," $300; "F. H. P." and Mrs. John Ellis Blake, $10 each; "C. W. A." and "C. C. A.," $5 each; "M. F. H.," $2; Cash, $1. Sufficient money has now been received for both of these cases.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

The area of high pressure, central in Texas, covers nearly the whole United States, and will dominate the weather for the next forty-eight hours. Light snows have fallen in the lake region. The temperature has fallen slightly in the upper lake region, and has generally risen elsewhere. Fair weather will prevail in all districts with slowly rising temperature. Fresh westerly winds, diminishing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light westerly on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900	1900.
3 A. M.	5	16	18
6 A. M.	6	17	18
9 A. M.	9	17	23
12 M.	13	23	27
4 P. M.	17	26	28
6 P. M.	17	23	25
9 P. M.	17	22	24
12 M.	16	21	22

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23½
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1899	12
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature was 26 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 14 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 76. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.78 and at 8 P. M. 29.84.

WM VOGEL & SON

$11.75

not very significant is it? But we present to you in reality a vast line of Men's Winter Suits at the low price of $11.75.—You cannot mistake our meaning, these are REAL bargains. They are broken lots of this seasons $15, $16, $18, $20 & $25 Suits.

Broadway and Houston Street.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Laxative Water.

ONE DOSE gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

ORDINARY DOSE, A Wineglassful Before Breakfast.

Its good effects are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

CHICAGO BANKRUPTS RELIEVED.

Levi R. Doty Loses $5,000,000 of Old Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Levi R. Doty, capitalist and formerly President of several large coal companies, was relieved of liabilities aggregating $5,000,000 by order of Judge Grosscup, in the United States District Court, to-day.

The assets of Mr. Doty amounted to $400,000, consisting principally of stock in various coal companies. The financial panic of 1893 and the subsequent failure of several of the large coal concerns in which Mr. Doty was a stockholder caused his financial embarrassment.

Henry C. Speer, formerly a bond broker, and interested in some large Western railroad companies, was relieved of debts aggregating $513,000. His assets were $67,981.

Pratt & Pratt, formerly interested in the Lagrange Land Association, were discharged of indebtedness of $157,000.

PRESIDENT CRAFTS RESIGNS.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—President James M. Crafts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has sent to the corporation a letter resigning the Presidency of the institute with the close of the present academic year.

In his letter President Crafts said that his reason for taking the step was his desire to return to purely scientific occupations.

Trust Absorbs Lister Works.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day in the Chancery Chambers here signed an order confirming an agreement for the sale of the majority of the stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works to the American Agricultural Chemical Company. The heirs of the founder of the Lister works at first objected to the action of the executors in disposing of the stock, but later decided to sell out, as they received an excess on the face value of the stock they held. The Lister Company was the biggest independent concern outside the trust which the American Company had formed.

Gen. Zenas R. Bliss Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, United States Army, retired, died at Providence Hospital, in this city, to-day after an illness of some weeks. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and performed distinguished military service during the war of the rebellion, being twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. He reached the grade of Major General in May, 1897, and retired a few days later at his own request, after forty years' active service.

Col. W. A. McIntyre Dead.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 2.—Col. W. A. McIntyre died here to-day. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1865, a Trustee of the University of Georgia since 1876, and President of the Board of Trustees of Youngs Female College at this place. During the civil war he was on Gov. Brown's staff, and commanded a regiment of State troops.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—754 First Avenue; Thomas McGuire and others; damage, $25,000.

1:15 A. M.—1,742 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—1,803 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:35 A. M.—112 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Mrs. K. Nulty; damage, $100.

7:20 A. M.—32 Rector Street; J. Schroder; damage

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Democratic Policy Defined by Minority Assembly Leader.

REPUBLICANS NAME OFFICERS

Mysterious Caucus of Democratic Senators—Many Bills to be Introduced in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The caucus of Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Chamber at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by Assemblyman P. H. Roche of New York. Joseph Guider acted as Secretary. The session was chiefly notable for the distinct enunciation of the policy of the Democrats.

The caucus made the following selections of candidates:

For Speaker—J. FRANKLIN BARNES of Schuyler.
Sergeant-at-Arms—JEREMIAH BURNS of New York.
Clerk—WILLIAM LEONARD of New York.
Doorkeeper—THOMAS J. BARRY of New York.
First Assistant—HENRY CHRISTIE of Rockland.
Second Assistant—DENNIS McTIGHE of Erie.
Stenographer—CALEB REDFERN of New York.

These nominations are merely complimentary, except that of Dr. Barnes, which carries with it the leadership.

George F. Kelly of Albany, in nominating J. Franklin Barnes of Watkins as the Democratic choice for Speaker, explained the Democrats' position and attacked Gov. Roosevelt. He said:

"We are on the eve of an important National and State campaign. Grave questions occupy the minds of the people of the Nation and State at this time. On Jan. 1, 1895, when the late Gov. Flower retired from office, the State was free from debt. Never was there such a small tax rate as under the administrations of Govs. Hill and Flower. Now, with an enormous income to the State from the Raines liquor tax law amounting to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, the large income from the inheritance tax law, and corporation tax, the State debt has increased. These are undisputed facts and matters of public record, and should be studied by the people so that the public may learn that the Democracy has given the State the most economical form of government.

"The Democracy of the State is gradually reaching the goal of success. In 1894 we were confronted by a large Republican majority. In 1896 by a less plurality. In 1897 we elected a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1898 the Republican leaders in their wisdom saw that a condition confronted them and not a theory and nominated Col. Roosevelt, who won by a small majority, a gentleman for whom we have the highest regard, and whose achievements all citizens, irrespective of politics, will point to with pride on account of his services for his country and his flag.

"Under the Constitution of our State we have three departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. What I am about to say I say with no disrespect to the Governor. But the last year we have been confronted with a spectacle of a Republican Governor dictating to and assuming to be the Legislature for the Empire State, whose motto is 'Excelsior,' telling the Legislature what it should do, framing laws for it to enact, making the members mere automata and not allowing them to voice the sentiments of their constituents or vote as the representatives of the people, and violating all the provisions of the Constitution of the State. If the Legislature enacts bad laws, the Governor can exercise his veto power. The Legislature is competent to introduce and enact its own laws without dictation from the Governor or any other person."

Dr. J. Franklin Barnes in his speech accepting the minority nomination for Speaker defined the attitude of the Democrats in the Legislature. He said in part:

"That we are the minority and not the majority is due not to popular confidence in our opponents, or to distrust of us, but rather to an unfair apportionment of legislative districts. In the election of 1898 9,236 more votes were cast for Democratic State Senators and 4,302 more votes for Democratic Assemblymen than for Republican ones. Despite the evident popular will as thus expressed the Senate elected that year was Republican by a majority of 4, and the Assembly was Republican by a majority of 42.

"The true province of minority leadership is, it would seem to me, to protest against extravagant, unwise, and improper legislation, and to endeavor to get before the people in an intelligent and forcible form our reasons for our objections. In so endeavoring I ask for the assistance and co-operation of the entire Democratic membership of the Assembly.

"The Legislature of 1899 enacted a law introduced by a Democratic Senator and known as the Donnelly bill, which was designed to curb and restrain the great trusts. There appears to have been no effort made by the Republican State administration to exercise the powers conferred by the Donnelly anti-trust law. It is our duty to the people to demand that the Donnelly bill be put into active operation and that, should it prove in any respect insufficient, other and more drastic legislation against the trusts should be enacted by the present Legislature.

"In general, the Democratic policy should be as it has been heretofore, to endeavor to promote economy in State affairs. That is the problem that at present confronts us as members of the State Legislature. The taxpayers have been with alarm the steady growth in the volume of appropriations, which in 1881 amounted to only $9,878,214.60, for the entire expense of State Government, but which last year reached a total of $22,031,674.13. In no year since the Republicans came into power in 1895 have the total appropriations amounted to less than $20,000,000. We are annually expending nearly the equivalent of the cost of building another State Capitol. From indirect sources the State is receiving enough funds every year to pay the entire cost of State Government fifteen years ago, and in addition an equivalent amount is received by direct taxation—so that these large indirect revenues produce no substantial relief from the burdens which weigh so heavily upon the taxpayers. This increasing expense has been caused by the creation of superfluous commissions, extravagant salaries, and the establishment of a list of supernumeraries with no legitimate duties to perform, and without any apology for existing, save their contribution to the success of the Republican Party.

"It is said that an attempt will be made at the present session to pass a bill in the Legislature in the alleged interest of educational unification, but whose real intent seems to be the creation of a huge educational machine, with numerous and high salaried officials appointed for long terms of years and in such manner as not to be readily removed from office. Against such project, which takes the public schools out of popular control, we should present a united front.

"It is, furthermore, our duty to scrutinize carefully all appropriations for additional expenditures upon the canals upon which, under a Republican Administration, the trust fund of $9,000,000 has already been squandered, stolen, or misapplied.

"All bills of expenses presented by the so-called Mazet committee of ridiculous memory, should be subjected to a like careful scrutiny in the interest of the taxpayers and for the purpose of putting an end to such frivolous investigations."

Out of respect to the memory of Speaker Nixon's mother and Assemblyman Edward C. Stone, the caucus then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

Rules to be Amended So as to Prevent Members from Speaking Twice on the Same Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Republican Assembly caucus was called to order at 8:30 by Assemblyman Fancher of Cattaraugus. Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton was chosen Chairman, and Assemblymen Fallows of New York and Graham of Orange, Secretaries. The following candidates were unanimously selected and they will be declared officers of the House at the session to-morrow:

Speaker—S. FREDERICK NIXON of Chautauqua.
Sergeant at Arms—FRANK W. JOHNSON of Erie.
Clerk—ARCHIE E. BAXTER of Chemung.
Principal Doorkeeper—THOMAS F. MURPHY of New York City.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—CHARLES R. HOUGHTALING of Albany.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—ROSWELL B. WARREN of Washington.
Stenographer—H. C. LAMMERT of Kings.

Prior to adjourning Mr. Kelsey of Livingston gave notice of a revision of the rules of the House, copies of which he said would be laid on the desks of the members to act upon at to-morrow's session. The rules of last year, he said, did not strictly conform to parliamentary practice. The opposition, he thought, would be to the amendment prohibiting members from speaking on the same bill twice, and not over fifteen minutes at any time unless by a two-thirds majority vote of the members.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE CAUCUS.

Much Mystery in a Meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel—May Have Discussed Payn's Successor.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—There was considerable mystery surrounding the caucus of the Democratic Senators held here to-night. Such action was unprecedented. No Democratic Senator could be found before the caucus who could explain why they had been summoned. Senator Grady, the Democratic leader, said it was merely for an informal talk, to shake hands, and renew old acquaintanceship. But that it should take an hour and a half for this renewal of acquaintances created suspicion among the politicians, who thronged the corridors of the Ten Eyck Hotel, not the least interested being Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee.

When the caucus was concluded all who had participated asserted that it was but an informal conference, a friendly exchange of views upon matters that might possibly be submitted for their consideration. No vote was taken upon any proposition, and no effort made to pledge any Senator to any specific measure.

It was generally understood, however, that the prospect of a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn was the topic of most absorbing consideration. Upon this no definite conclusion was reached. There was a diversity of opinion as to whether it would be better politics to vote for the confirmation of the Governor's choice as against Senator Platt, or to vote against confirmation as against Gov. Roosevelt. Upon this no decision was reached, but it was stated after the caucus that the unanimity of sentiment expressed assured absolute harmony when final action was required.

Senator Louis Munzinger of New York, John C. Sheehan's lieutenant, did not attend the caucus of the Democratic Senators to-night. His absence caused considerable comment among the members, but no satisfactory reason was assigned for it.

Senator Grady, the Senate minority leader, made a speech in reply to a resolution thanking him for his services at the last session. The Senators talked over the legislation proposed by the majority, but no definite line of action was agreed upon. At the close of the caucus Senator Grady said that the minority would wait until the Republican measures were introduced before they determine what to do.

MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mazet Committee Likely to Recommend Its Extension to Cover His Entire Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Costello of Oswego, one of the members of the Mazet committee, is authority for the statement that no report will be submitted by the committee to the Legislature until Jan. 15, at least.

Mr. Costello, in discussing the work of the committee, said to-night that he favored an amendment to the New York City charter extending the power of removal vested in the Mayor of New York from six months, as the law now stands, throughout the entire term. Mr. Costello believes that the Mayor should be held the responsible head of the city Government, and should have the power at all times to remove and appoint his subordinates.

This suggestion has been received with considerable favor by Republican members, and the prediction was made to-night that Mr. Costello's idea would be embodied in the report of the committee and be one of the bills favored by the majority.

BILL FOR A CITY GAS PLANT.

ALBANY, Jan. 2—The Democratic organization of New York City has a gas bill, and it will be introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Harburger. He will ask unanimous consent to introduce the bill from the floor as soon as the House is organized, but failing in this attempt will drop it in the bill box. The bill provides a maximum rate of 75 cents per thousand cubic feet for a high quality of gas, and provides also for municipal control.

For the purposes of the act the bill provides that the City of New York is authorized and directed to establish a system and plant for supplying gas to the City of New York and its inhabitants, and to acquire title for the use of the public to all or any of the lands and premises or easements therein, whether the same be above or below high water mark or under water required for the establishment of such system. The city may acquire any existing system and plant within the City of New York by agreement with the owners. The terms and conditions of all such agreements, in all their details, before they are entered into are to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by resolution duly passed. If the City of New York cannot agree with the owners of such system for the purchase, condemnation proceedings may be taken to acquire title to the same.

The Board of Public Improvements is directed to cause the establishment of the system and plant for supplying gas to be done by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. It shall be the duty of the Corporation Counsel, when required in writing by the Board of Public Improvements, immediately to institute a proceeding or proceedings to acquire title for the use of the public to all lands and premises.

The Board of Public Improvements is authorized to direct the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to acquire by purchase after public letting, as prescribed in this act, all such personal property as may be required in establishing and maintaining the system. The said board is authorized to fix and establish the price to be charged for supplying gas, such price not to exceed 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

It is the duty of and lawful for the Controller of the City of New York when authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to create and issue such additional amount of the corporate stock of the City of New York as shall be necessary to provide for the cost and expense of establishing and maintaining the system.

The Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies shall have control of the system.

Senator Donnelly proposes to introduce the bill in the Senate. He asserts that that organization has not changed its opinion in the matter, and will give its loyal support to the bill this Winter. The developments of the past few months afford him renewed encouragement.

"If a competitive war will reduce the price of gas one-half," he says, "what can the citizens of Greater New York hope from a plant conducted not for individual profit, but upon co-operative principles. No one believes that these companies are furnishing gas at a loss, and if they can furnish it at such prices the people should have the benefit. I will introduce this bill on the first day for the reception of bills, and Tammany Hall will give it its undivided and earnest support."

FOR A SCHOOL TEACHERS' FUND.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Ford said to-night that he would introduce in the first week of the session a bill similar in all its essential features to that proposed by him last year, in behalf of the New York school teachers.

The bill will provide for the establishment of a special fund for the payment of school teachers apart from any exigencies of municipal government, and will compel the levy of a tax of 4 mills upon the dollar for the sole purpose of the support of the schools. The bill will further create an independent management for the schools which shall be independent of political or other influence and the fund raised by this arbitrary tax rate will be at the disposal of this management.

A NEW "POISON BOTTLE" BILL.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Wilcox of Auburn, who has vainly endeavored to secure the passage of a "poison bottle" bill through the past two sessions of the Legislature, will introduce a bill providing that any bottle containing poison shall be of such peculiar shape that it can be readily distinguished in the dark by the touch.

Opposition to the bill heretofore was based upon the ground of discrimination in favor of some particular manufacturer who might secure a patent upon his design. To avoid this, Senator Wilcox proposes this year to incorporate in his bill a provision that the style of bottle shall be determined by a committee of the State Medical Society, acting in conjunction with the State Board of Health. With such provision, he feels confident that the bill will pass.

TO AMEND THE PRIMARY LAW.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Sheehan-Croker feud, which involves the Ninth Assembly District, represented by N Taylor Phillips, is to be brought to the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Phillips has prepared two bills, which he says will, if passed, forbid the disgraceful acts that occurred at the primaries in that district, and for which several men have been indicted.

One bill, already prepared and to be introduced to-morrow, makes it a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, to violate the primary laws. Making the punishment much more severe, Mr. Phillips believes, will prove a deterrent influence.

The other bill, which is to be perfected and introduced next week, will so amend the primary law as to make it conform exactly with the election and ballot law, with all the safeguards used on election day.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS.

Bill Satisfactory to the Governor to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—When Gov. Roosevelt allowed the drug clerks' shorter hour bill to die last year he said that he would like to do something to shorten the hours if he could with equity. A new bill has been prepared on lines that it is known will be satisfactory to the Governor, and Dr. Henry will introduce it in the Assembly to-morrow. It provides that no clerk or pharmacist shall be compelled to or shall work more than seventy hours in one week, except to shorten the hours in the succeeding week; six hours' overtime may be added to a week, providing, however, that in two weeks the total number of hours worked shall not exceed 140. The ten hours per day stipulated must be served consecutively, except that one hour may be given for each meal.

The bill provides that no clerk shall sleep in stores or in rooms directly connected with stores unless under a permit from the Board of Health, and applies only to cities of the first class.

TO ABATE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE

Last Year's Bill to be Introduced with Time Limit of Six Months.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman George W. Doughty of Queens called on Gov. Roosevelt to-day, bringing with him his Barren Island bill of last year, which provides for the abolition of the bone-burning nuisance on that island and for the disposal by the City of New York of its own garbage and ashes.

The only change in the bill from last year is that it gives the owners of the plants six months in which to abate the nuisance.

COAL FOR THE POOR.

Another Effort to be Made to Get an Appropriation of $25,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The usual attempt will be made to have the Legislature authorize New York City to give more money to the poor for coal. Julius Harburger will introduce the following bill:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and the Department of Public Charities in said boroughs is hereby authorized to distribute the same.

More Pay for Election Officials.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Plunkitt intends to introduce a bill in the Senate providing for a decided increase in the salaries of election officials in New York City, and Mr. Fitzgerald will probably introduce a similar bill in the House. It will increase the sum paid to election inspectors from $30 to $50, and police clerks from $7.50 to $12 per day. The reasons given for the increase is that the officials are now paid so poorly that good men cannot be obtained.

Horton Sparring Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis of Rochester said to-night that he would reintroduce directly after the usual recess his anti-sparring bill calling for the repeal of the Horton law, which permits sparring exhibitions of twenty-five rounds' duration. It is generally believed that Senator Horace White of Syracuse will introduce an amended sparring bill, which will limit all prizefight exhibitions to five rounds.

Another Pure-Beer Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Canandaigua is to introduce a Pure Beer bill this Winter in the Legislature, and it is probable that it will be dropped in the bill box to-morrow morning. The bill will be somewhat similar to the Coggeshall bill of last Winter.

For Lower Pawnbrokers' Licenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman P. F. Trainor of New York City will at the opening of the legislative session reintroduce Assemblyman (now Judge) Finn's General Pawnbrokers' bill of last year, which reduces the license from $500 to $250 and cuts the rate of interest down one-half.

Bill to Make May 1 a Legal Holiday.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips of the Ninth New York District will introduce a bill to-morrow making the first day of May of each year a legal holiday to commemorate the victories of the navy of the United States in the Spanish-American war.

PRAISE FOR JUSTICE WERNER.

The Governor Speaks of His Work in Recent Election Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he took especial pleasure in designating Justice William E. Werner as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals as a well-earned recognition of the services he rendered as Presiding Justice at the sessions of the Special Grand Jury which indicted violators of the election law in New York City at the late election. The Governor said that it was a very difficult matter to secure convictions in cases of this character. In this instance, with forty indictments and twenty convictions, some of the offenders receiving terms as long as five years, the work of Judge Werner was deserving of the highest commendation.

The Governor further said that he believed that the work of Judge Werner and the Special Grand Jury would do much toward preventing the colonization of voters such as was practiced in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Mazet was a candidate for re-election.

THE GARDINER CHARGES.

A. F. Cosby of This City Is Named to Aid in the Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Davies to-day appointed Capt. Arthur Fortunatus Cosby of New York City to be Deputy Attorney General to assist Deputy Attorney General Coyne in the investigation of the charges brought against Major Asa Bird Gardiner as District Attorney.

Lunacy Commission for Tankard.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Dr. Charles L. Dana and Dr. Charles A. G. Steinsleck of New York City were to-day appointed by Gov. Roosevelt Commissioners to make an examination as to the sanity of Squire Tankard, now confined in Auburn Prison under sentence of death. The Commissioners are directed to report in writing their conclusions to the Governor.

Convicted of Violating Game Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The State Fish and Game Commission announces the conviction of Edward Roberts of Hamilton County for hounding deer, and of Joseph Kerstatter of Cattaraugus for shooting birds out of season. The former was fined $100.

Cincinnati Broker Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Ashbrook, the well-known broker, to-day filed his petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities are given at $20,000, and the assets are $250, the value of some personal possessions. The chief creditors are H. B. Holds & Co., brokers in Wall Street, New York, to whom is due $8,000. Accommodation notes, on which Ashbrook is indorser, amount to $7,500 in the liabilities.

New Haven Gas Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New Haven Gas Company to-day it voted to increase the capital stock of the company $1,000,000, making the total capitalization $2,000,000. The new capital will be used for the purpose of improving the plant. The stock is now selling at 887 and the par value is $25. The stockholders hold an option on the new stock at par.

Calls a Buffalo Pastor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 2.—The congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church met this evening and decided to extend a call to the Rev. Henry E. Mott of the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo to take the pastorate of the church, which has been vacant for a year and a half.

FINE SKATING IN BROOKLYN

Twenty Thousand Persons Enjoy the Sport in Prospect Park.

VAN CORTLANDT AGAIN PACKED

Possibility that the Lakes in Central Park Will Be Ready for the Public To-day.

To all appearances, every man, woman, girl, and boy in Brooklyn who owned a pair of skates and knew how to use them was abroad on the big lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and last evening. Red balls conveying the welcome inintelligence that the lake was ready for skaters were hoisted at the several entrances to the park at 3 o'clock, and between that hour and 10 o'clock fully 20,00 skaters enjoyed the long-looked-for sport on the lake.

A number of skaters went to the park in the expectation of playing hockey, but the police allowed no one to go on the lake with a cane or a hockey stick.

No accidents occurred to mar the day's sport. The lake will be open every day for skating as long as the ice remains in proper condition.

There was also skating yesterday on the lake adjoining the reservoir on Ridgewood Heights, which was crowded with skaters from the upper section of the borough all day.

Thousands again enjoyed the splendid skating at Van Cortlandt Park. After the skaters left the park Monday the surface of the lake was scraped and the ice flooded for a couple of inches so that a new surface was formed yesterday morning.

Crowds flocked to the park by train and trolley, and before 10 o'clock the ice was packed and remained so all day. The ice has frozen for nine or ten inches.

The ice on the Central Park lakes was several inches thick yesterday. Secretary Holly of the Park Board said if the cold weather continued the ice might reach by to-day the required five inches in thickness, in which event there would be skating on the lakes.

YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY

Number of Ice Boats Launched, and a Prolonged Season of the Sport Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club expects to have a prolonged season of boating this Winter, and if present indications count for anything the members will not be disappointed. The present cold snap has coated the river with five inches of ice. The snow yesterday morning was light and did not interfere with any of the ice sports.

A number of the third-class yachts were launched yesterday, and to-day two of the big boats, James B. Weaver's Kittie and F. M. Randall's Bella were put on the ice. Several scrub races were held, but the prize races will not be commenced before Thursday or Friday.

If conditions are satisfactory at that time the opening of the season's races will be commenced with the Commodore's prize contest. After that will come the pennant races, including those for the championship pennants of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers and New Jersey.

The more important of the latter will be the race for the New Jersey pennant, now held by the North Shrewsbury yacht Georgie, owned by Charles P. Irwin. The challenging boat is the Vixen of the Burlington Ice Yacht Club.

Nothing official has been received here concerning the Hudson River races. Mr. Weaver, who owns the Scud, which is now at Low Point, is awaiting news regarding ice yachting matters up there, and if conditions agreeable to all parties interested shall be made, there is every probability that the Scud will try conclusions with the Hudson River boats during the Winter.

Westchester Ponds Frozen.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The continued cold weather has frozen all the ponds in Westchester County, so that the young folks are having great sport skating. If the same conditions continue, the ice men will begin to make preparations for cutting and housing their crop.

STEPS FOR TELEPHONE UNION.

Interests Opposing Bell Company to Meet This Week.

A meeting of telephone manufacturers and representatives of independent exchanges will be held this week, at which formal steps toward the organization of a concern to be formed of the interests opposed to the Bell Telephone Company will be taken. The meeting will probably be held to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among those interested in the combination of which William J. Latta of Philadelphia is at the head are Charles R. Flint, William H. Gelshenen, Morgan O'Brien, and Martin Maloney.

The meeting is the culmination of the movement begun a year ago to merge the independent telephone manufacturing interests into a combination, which was designed to include the American Electric Telephone, the Kellogg Switchboard Company, the Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company, the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, and a number of other concerns being operated independently of the Bell Company.

Mr. Flint declined to say anything last night as to just what is to be done, as he had but recently returned from a trip to South Carolina and did not know just what had been planned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Goebel is Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—In the House Trimble, for Speaker, received the full fifty-eight Democratic votes and was elected. J. P. Haswell received all of the forty-two Republican votes.

For President pro tem. of the Senate Goebel was elected. The four Democratic Senators who bolted the caucus last night voted for the caucus nominees to-day.

The grounds for the contest to be taken up by the Legislature allege the use of tissue ballots in forty counties, military interference in Jefferson County, unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions in Louisville, intimidation of Louisville & Nashville Railroad employes, Republican conspiracy with the American Book Company and other corporations and trusts, alleged unlawful injunctions in Knox and Lewis Counties, interference of United States Marshals, and conspiracy to intimidate the Election Commissioners.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN NOMINATED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—After four years of retirement ex-Senator Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn was nominated to-night by the joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature as the successor of Senator William Lindsay in the United States Senate.

Blackburn's nomination was moved by Senator Goebel, who said that the longest and bitterest fight ever fought for Senator in this State, which began four years ago, when Deboe defeated Blackburn, was about to reach its just termination. Senator Thomas asked that the roll be called, so that every Democratic member might have an opportunity to go on record for Blackburn. Senators Alexander and Hayes failed to respond to their names, otherwise the vote was unanimous.

ALLEGED BRIBER SURRENDERS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—John H. Whallen, for whom a warrant was issued on complaint of Senator S. B. Harrell, that he had attempted to bribe him by offering him $4,500 to vote against Goebel in the Gubernatorial contest, arrived here this afternoon and gave bond in the sum of $10,000. His examining trial is set for 2 o'clock to-morrow, when his attorneys will enter a plea to the jurisdiction of the local courts, claiming that the offense, if there is one, was committed in Louisville.

The Louisville Trust Company officers refused to turn over to the authorities here the safety box in which the money is said to be deposited, and Judge Cantrill issued attachments for them.

At the request of the Franklin County officers, the Louisville police have kept a watch on the box since a late hour last night.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

TO THE TRADE:

We desire to notify the TRADE that we have been appointed sole distributors for the district of Greater New York and vicinity for

THE HILSON COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED

HOFFMAN HOUSE CIGARS

HOFFMAN HOUSE LITTLE CIGARS

HOFFMAN HOUSE MAGNUMS

All orders received for these goods will have our prompt attention, and will be filled at factory prices.

Very respectfully,

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO.

FOR A TEMPLE TO LIBERTY

Architectural League Proposes a Monument at Madison Square.

Robert B. Roosevelt Talks About His Political Life—Rev. Mr. Slicer Also Speaks.

A meeting and dinner of the Architectural League of New York were held last evening at the headquarters of the league, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. About fifty members and guests were present. Among the guests were Gen. O. O. Howard, Robert B. Roosevelt, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Clarence Gordon, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Col. William C. Church, Everett P. Wheeler, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Capt. Richard Henry Green, and Beverley W. Robinson.

The topic introduced for discussion after the dinner was a suggested "Temple to Liberty," to be erected in this city. The first speaker, after some introductory remarks by the Chairman, R. W. Gibson, President of the league, was H. K. Bush-Brown. He said in part:

"Can we sufficiently impress the masses of humanity with the real and true meaning of the word 'liberty' by the proper juxtaposition of the letters it contains? Must we not have a rallying place, a definite, concrete thing that we can see and touch; a temple of liberty raised in all sincerity and reverence to the ideals of civil life; a place where all may enter with some of the depth of feeling that one has when standing in a great primeval forest—a temple built by the people and for the people's use, that should be also a veritable historical monument and contain the pictures of every great event of our history, and portraits and statues of every great man our country has produced?

"Preach as we may of liberty and union in the churches; write as we may in the newspapers; talk till we are hoarse on the stump, learning and eloquence cannot reach the heart and soul of the people without the adjuncts of architecture, painting, and sculpture to appeal to their senses at the same time."

A sketch of a suggested Temple of Liberty at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway was explained by the architect, Henry F. Hornbostel. The building designed was circular in shape, with four columns surrounding the circle, and rested on a platform shaped like a Maltese cross. Plans for a suggested building in Longacre Square were thrown on a screen and explained by Mr. Bush-Brown.

The next speaker, Col. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, in the course of his remarks referred to a suggestion that had been made with regard to the permanent arch. It was that the space in the interior of the attic should be utilized to form a large room in which valuable historical relics might be preserved.

The revenue which would result from charging a small fee to those who wished to view these relics might go to pay the wages of a caretaker for the arch. If this were not done, Col. Church said, it might be necessary to create a permanent fund to provide for keeping the arch in good condition.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, in the course of an address which was received with much applause, said the result of the various stages of development in which the population of a great city like New York existed was a sort of tribal condition. This could only be escaped from by a great idea, such as the idea of patriotism, being made manifest to the people and influencing their lives.

For instance, he had been more impressed by the congregation of observers round the Dewey arch than by the parade that passed under it. The arch had become a memorial of a nation's enthusiasm. In conclusion Mr. Slicer asked that, if any such temple of liberty as suggested were ever erected, its meaning should be clear to all. It ought not to be possible to mistake it for "an exaggerated bathhouse." It should be capable of stimulating the imagination of the youngest child with an idea of the glory of the land in which he was to live.

Mr. Roosevelt said he could sympathize with the words of Mr. Slicer about a monument meaning something, because he and the other members of the Holland Society had been for two years trying to get a monument that would do this.

In sheer despair they had been obliged to choose a statue of William the Silent, who wasn't a Dutchman, who was never in New York, and who never had anything to do with New York. When they went to the sculptors the latter said, "Just give us an idea of what you want, and we'll engage to do it." But what they wanted was that the artists should supply the ideas.

Passing on to speak of other matters, Mr. Roosevelt said, in the course of his address: "I have been a politician all my life, and am sorry to say I have at times been a reformer. That is to say, I did not then know what I wanted or what I was trying to do. But I want my friends to place this to my credit, if they can place nothing else—I never had anything to do with the Strong administration." [Laughter.]

Everett P. Wheeler and others also spoke.

New Automobile Ambulance.

Edward Kelly will this week present to St. Vincent's Hospital an auto-ambulance, said to be the first of its kind in this country. It will cost $3,000, and will be driven by electric storage battery. The ambulance is receiving its finishing touches in the shop of Clarence W. Wood, at 219 West Nineteenth Street. No paint is used, but enamel of the most durable kind has been baked on wherever paint is generally used. The interior is leather. It will be equipped with windows front and rear, and can be made as warm and comfortable in cold weather as in the mild seasons. It will make ten miles an hour easily.

The Dewey Theatre Case.

Magistrate Mott yesterday heard the Dewey Theatre case, in which the proprietors are charged with giving a performance on Sunday, in violation of the law, and reserved decision. The Rev. William S. Hubbell of New Jersey was the main witness for the Sabbath Committee, which brought the case. Emanuel Friend, who appeared for the managers of the theatre, said: "It appears, your Honor, the people of New Jersey are more interested in the morals of New York than the New Yorkers themselves."

Trenton Girls Not Long at Large.

TRENTON N. J., Jan. 2.—Two more girls escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls last night. The girls made their escape at midnight and tramped through the snow to Pennington, where they were captured in the morning and brought back to the school.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The Home Insurance Company has reinsured in the inland marine business of the Washington Assurance Company of New York.

George Barley has been appointed suburban special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and J. W. Stephens general adjuster for the company.

Yesterday was the second largest day in the history of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The company received applications for and issued policies aggregating over $6,000,000.

The Mercer County (N. J.) Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet at Trenton next Tuesday to consider the critical situation existing in the local rating compact in that city.

At the annual election of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York yesterday, the following Directors were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Amos F. Eno, Edward A. Walton, Edward King, George H. McLean, George F. Baker, William Barbour, H. B. Stokes, Edward H. Schell, W. E. Clark, Harrison E. Gawtry, Joseph Bird, J. Walter Spalding, and Arthur W. Soper.

The insurance on the property of George Hillen at 38 East Fourteenth Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Sun, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000. On use and occupancy, Springfield, $10,000; Westchester, $10,000; Providence-Washington, $4,455. On household furniture, $5,000. On lease, Queen, $8,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has addressed a letter to the members of the board asking for authority to select a committee of twenty-five members to consider and discuss the present bad condition of the fire insurance business in order to formulate a report for presentation to a meeting of the companies next April, it being understood that the National Board as an organization will not exercise any authority beyond the appointment of the committee.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Oliveira Lima, First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, Washington; H. M. Duncan, London.

GRAND—Capt. M. R. Horsey, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. V. Lampson, London.

ROSEMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica; V. G. Beutell, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Revs. Messrs. J. O'Donnell, P. J. Brady, and J. Daly, Boston; Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia; J. P. Andrews, Lordon.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) Burlington, Vt.

NETHERLAND—C. T. Dazey, Quincy, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rosenthal Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Rosenthal, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Rosenfield, M., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. Rosenfield, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Tootle, Weakley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss J. Veitch, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Guiterman, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; G. P. Pearson, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Phillips Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Phillips, clothing; Stuart House.
Chicago Corset Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. Florsheim, corsets; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. T. Pidgeon, millinery; W. E. Scheffeking, millinery, 622 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rudowsky, S., St. Paul, Minn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gilliland, W. F., Spartanburg, S. C.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. D. Garrett, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, silks; C. Bard, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; St. Denis Hotel.
King & McLeod Co., Newport, R. I.; J. H. Mustard, dry goods; P. King, ladies' wear; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kochersthal, M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
Wo

WANAAMKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Plain Facts About the White Sale

A MILLION DOLLARS' worth of muslin underwear and other white goods are owned by us.

The greater part of this vast stock was accumulated for this January selling.

Muslins and linens are going much higher—wholesalers and makers are charging very much greater prices right now. As stores sell out the lots on hand you will face the full advance.

But present stocks were bargained for long ago—some before advances began; all before they had amounted to much. Any housewife is justified in laying in a year's supply of muslins and linens—and she will make (by saving) a good many times the interest paid by savings banks.

So much of our stocks were secured below even the old low prices that

January Prices Are Lower Than Ever

We believe this month's business will be the best test yet of this store. The reality of its economies, the blunt candor and directness of its statements, are to be contrasted with many pretended bargain sales.

Will you prove the store, once again for all? We are pledged to even better service than ever for this year 1900. But how about our prices? Test them!

We Are Showing "1900" Dresses and Skirts

Daintiest dresses—that hint of peach time rather than snow-drifts. You see we have to start early to create styles. And how quick the appreciation! One of the finest dresses prepared for this exhibit was seen by a customer as the cases were being dressed, Saturday. The rest of you won't see it till next summer. It was bought and sent home. Just such other first choices remain. With maybe two exceptions, each dress differs. Organdie and Point d'Esprit. $22 to $48. One of the Point d'Esprit dresses has bow-knot insertions wrought on the same fabric. Some of the colored dresses are finished with ruffles a shade darker than the body of the dress.

Muslin Underwear

The conditions under which our muslin underwear is produced are as good as those of your own sewing-room—rather better. The workers are well-paid, there is no drudgery—for the machines are driven by steam. The garments are liberal in cut and finish. The cheaper ones cost no more, and some even less than the materials alone would cost you. The finer ones have an amount of work on them that no housewife has time for.

We asked a fashion expert and good judge of goods to freely express an opinion on the garments we have to offer you. The reply was—

"It's ladylike underwear."

"And so cheap that home-sewing is really a foolish waste of time and strength."

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; high or low neck, tricked off with plaits, ruffles and embroidery. Not enough—so not over 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; Empire style; ruffles and shield front of embroidery.

65c—Muslin; high neck, finished with edging and insertions and cluster plaits. Empire; with insertions and edgings and wide cambric ruffle.

75c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—high and V necks. Some trimmed with embroidery; some with torchon.

85c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles; high neck—plaits in cluster and embroidery, or sailor collar embroidery trimmed and finished with ribbon.

$1—Muslin and cambric; 15 styles—high neck or square neck or high back and V front. Variously trimmed with embroidery or plaits or hemstitching or with lace. Sometimes in combination.

Nine styles at $1.25 Four styles at $1.75
Six styles at $1.50 Three styles at $2.25 and on up to $7.50.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; 2 styles; neck and armholes trimmed with narrow cambric ruffle, or with cotton torchon lace; only 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; corded round neck and armholes; open front.

35c—Muslin or cambric; round necks trimmed with neat embroidery. Others with cambric ruffle and insertion and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; round and square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery insertion and plaits; others with embroidery and lawn ruffle edged with lace.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; or wide embroidery and lawn ruffle edged with torchon lace.

Numerous other styles up to $3.75

Corset Covers

8c—Cambric—high back, either square or V front. Pearl buttons. No chance of supplying demand, so not over 3 to a buyer.

18c—Cambric, two styles; low square neck, some with wide, some with narrow embroidery. Not over 3 to a buyer.

35c—Cambric, four fine styles; some tight-fitting; some with drawing string; trimmed; lace or embroidery.

50c—Cambric, six styles; some with drawing string; prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Six styles at 75c, and by easy steps, to $6.

Short Petticoats

25c—Muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits; only 3 to a buyer.

35c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; deep umbrella ruffle with hem and plaits above; or narrow ruffle edged with neat embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; dainty ruffle of neat embroidery and plaits above; or deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, plaited and hemstitched.

Various other qualities up to $2.75.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; cambric ruffle; plaits above; not more than three to buyer.

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; cambric or muslin ruffle, trimmed with plaits.

65c—Muslin; 2 styles; deep cambric ruffle and 3 rows of hemstitching; or lawn ruffle edged with embroidery and plaits above.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric with cluster of plaits; or hemstitched ruffle.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 6 styles; deep umbrella ruffles of lawn; some with plaits and hemstitching; others with embroidery and plaits; or torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Muslin or cambric; 7 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn or cambric; trimmed with deep embroidery; others with Point de Paris lace and insertion and plaits.

Four styles at $1.50, four styles at $1.75, an elegant style at $2, and so on up to $15.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; hem and cluster of 5 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin—with cambric ruffle and plaits or cambric ruffle and torchon lace.

35c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—ruffle and torchon; ruffle and plaits; umbrella ruffle hemstitched; ruffle of embroidery.

50c—Muslin or cambric; six styles; some with umbrella ruffle.

Others at prices running to $3.75.

Children's Wear

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS

25c—Cambric; cluster of plaits; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves. With embroidered ruffle, at 35c.

50c—Nainsook, with yoke of hemstitched box plaits; hemstitched ruffle on yoke, neck and sleeves.

Finer qualities, more elaborately trimmed, at 85c and $1.25.

LONG SKIRTS

50c—Cambric; lawn ruffle, edged with lace; two clusters of plaits.

$1.25—Nainsook; deep embroidery ruffle; two clusters of plaits.

SHORT DRESSES

45c—Nainsook; bishop dress; beading and embroidery edging on neck and sleeves.

75c—Cambric; round yoke of plaits and insertion; finished with embroidery ruffle.

95c—Nainsook; round yoke with 3 hemstitched plaits; with lawn ruffle; deep hem on skirt.

Others, for ages 3 and 4 years, at $1.75, $2.

SHORT SKIRTS—6 months to 2 years.

50c—Cambric; embroidered ruffle and two clusters of plaits.

75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle; lace edge; and insertion.

$1.35—Cambric; umbrella ruffle; fine lace insertion and lace ruffle; two bands of hemstitching.

GINGHAM DRESSES

50c—In pink and blue stripes; ruffle on yoke.

$1—Boys' dresses; 3 box plaits in waist; plaited skirt; white collar, cuffs and belt.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

In the face of prices quoted here there's absolutely no saving in the home-making of sheets and pillow cases. We can't buy—even in the large quantities we always order—as cheaply as we're offering these goods. You will have to pay at least 20 per cent. more when these lots are gone. Besides, the work on these is better than you can usually procure in the home-made—straighter hems, more accurate stitching. It will pay to lay in a store of these 84,000 standard sheets and pillow cases, ready to-day:

PILLOW CASES—Bleached, plain hem.

42x36 in., 11c; 45x38½ in., 14c
42x38½ in., 12½c; 50x38½ in., 16c
45x36 in., 13c; 54x38½ in., 17c

SHEETS—Bleached, Plain hem.

54x90 in., 40c; 72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 45c; 81x90 in., 58c
63x99 in., 50c; 81x99 in., 63c
72x90 in., 53c; 90x90 in., 64c
90x99 in., 69c

PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched.

45x38½ in., 18c; 50x38½ in., 20c
54x38½ in., 21c

SHEETS—Hemstitched.

63x90 in., 53c; 81x90 in., 66c
63x99 in., 58c; 81x99 in., 71c
72x90 in., 61c; 90x90 in., 72c
72x99 in., 66c; 90x99 in., 77c

Fourth avenue.

Among the Household Linens

What if prices have advanced 15 to 25 per cent. abroad? No note is taken of that fact in this selling. You're not made aware of the higher prices yet. In fact, they're even lower than a year ago,—lower, we're told, than those we'll have to pay for the next lots. Some new items are presented to-day, together with several from yesterday's announcement—all well worth while looking into—

TABLE CLOTHS

Extra Fine Irish Damask, 70 in. wide:
2 yds. long—$2.65 kind, at $2.20.
2½ yds. long—$3.25 kind, at $2.75.
3 yds. long—$4 kind, at $3.20

Scotch double damask, 70 in. wide—the best damask at the price we know, or have ever known:
2 yds. long, $2. 2½ yds. long, $2.50.
25 in. napkins to match, $3 doz.

Hemstitched German, 66 in. wide, 3 yds. long, $3.50 kind, at $2.90.

TABLE CLOTH—By the yard:

Bohemian grass bleached, old-fashioned dice patterns, 62 and 64 in. wide; 40c and 45c kinds at 35c yard.

Scotch bleached damask, full 72 in. wide, floral patterns; the usual $1 quality; 85c yard.

Flemish double satin damask, 72 in. wide, $1.75 kind, at $1.25 yard.

NAPKINS

Irish, full bleached, 20 in.; $1.50 kind at $1.30 doz.

German, full bleached, 22 in.; $2.25 kind at $1.85 doz.

Irish, bleached satin damask, 26 in.; $6.25 kind at $4.75 doz.

BED LINEN

Hemstitched linen sheets, 72x90 in., $1.75 kind at $1.50; 90x96 in., $2 kind at $1.75; 90x96 in., $3 kind at $2.50 each

Hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22x36 in., 40c kind at 35c; 50c kind at 45c each.

Hemstitched bolster cases, 22x72 in., $1 kind at 90c each.

TOWELS

Bleached huckaback, 14x22 in.; hemmed ends; $1 kind at 80c doz.; 7c each.

German huckaback, 20x40 in.; hemmed ends; $2.40 kind at $2 doz.; 17c each.

Bleached huckaback, 24x47 in.; fringed; $5.40 kind at $4.50; 38c each.

Men's Imported White Shirts---$1

In this collection are many fine shirts fully worth $3—are selling to-day at that price; others in the lot are $1.75 values, and none is worth less than $1.50. Yet you may choose to-day among all desirable styles and excellent qualities at one dollar each. No other reason for this than that stocks will not be carried over from one season to another. These are forced out to-day:

All linen, fine linen shirts, open fronts; value $3.
Dress shirts, cuffs attached, open fronts; value $1.75.
Shirts with fine linen bosom, long cloth body, open front and back; value $1.75.
And coat shirts, that are fully worth $1.50.

Not all sizes in every style. But your size is here in one style or another.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

New Silks are Shown in Rotunda

Shanghai silks from China, Habutai silks from Japan, Foulard silks, American made. Some were printed in London as copies of ancient handwork—we chose the patterns last summer. 60c to $1.50 a yard.

A good strong Habutai—black-and-white or blue-and-white—23 in. wide, 60c. 27c. in. wide at 75c.

In the Rotunda.

Figured Sash Muslin Curtains

Several hundred yards of variously figured white muslins are placed on sale to-day. The new prices are attractive. So are the patterns, all of them. Reductions follow—

50 in. Madras, 30c, was 40c yd.
30 in. Madras, 25c, was 30c yd.
27 in. Tambour, 35c, was 45c yd.
27 in. Tambour, 20c, was 25c yd.
45 in. Figured, 30c, was 40c yd.
36 in. Dotted, 25c, was 35c yd.
45 in. Scotch Figured, 25c, was 35c yd.
48 in. Broche, 20c, was 25c yd.
30 in. Grenadine, 20c, was 25c yd.
27 in. Lappet, 12½c, was 15c yd.

More Lace News It's wise economy to buy all your laces when laces are cheapest, doubly so when they're prettiest, too. These laces are **new**, designed for 1900; exclusive patterns in all widths, and—catch this!—**one-third less than regular prices.**

VALENCIENNES EDGINGS

1¼ in. wide, 5c, 9c, 10c a yard; 55c, $1, $1.10 a dozen yards.
2½ in. wide, 6c, 10c, 12c a yard; 65c, $1.10, $1.35 a dozen yards.
2½ in. wide, 7c, 13c a yard; 75c, $1.50 a dozen yards.
3 in. wide, 13c yard; $1.50 a dozen yards.
3½ in. wide, 8c, 15c a yard; 90c, $1.75 a dozen yards.
4 in. wide, 10c a yard; $1.10 a dozen yards.
4½ in. wide, 20c, 18c a yard; $2.25, $2 a dozen yards.
5 in. wide, 12c a yard; $1.35 a dozen yards.

INSERTIONS TO MATCH

1⅛ in. wide, 5c a yard; 55c a dozen yards.
1⅜ in. wide, 10c a yard; $1.10 a dozen yards.
1⅞ in. wide, 9c a yard; $1 a dozen yards.

IMITATION DUCHESSE GALONS

1¾ in. wide, 14c a yard; $1.50 a dozen yds.
2½ in. wide, 20c a yard; $2.25 a dozen yds.
3 in. wide, 30c a yard; $3.25 a dozen yds.

Broadway.

Sacques and Petticoats

50c—Eiderdown Sacques—solid colors; light blue, pink, cardinal; tight back, loose front; edges crochetted; ribbon at neck. No raw seams.

50c—Seersucker Petticoats; umbrella ruffle; wide.

$4—Taffeta Petticoats—solid colors; deep corded flounce is lined with percaline.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

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Fourth avenue.

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48 in. Broche, 20c, was 25c yd.
30 in. Grenadine, 20c, was 25c yd.
27 in. Lappet, 12½c, was 15c yd.

Enameled Ware at Half

To-day we start the selling of a great lot of **Kitchen Utensils,** at half the usual prices. Why? Because the makers will to class them as "seconds." It's hard to find a blemish, but we tell you the pieces are supposed to have imperfections of finish that spoil the beauty of the shaded coating or possibly take the shape of nicks. **We guarantee every piece** not to leak. For service we count them almost the full equal of "firsts." Certain factory changes called for very absolute clearances of stock and to hurriedly class a utensil as "second" and sell it at half, was the short way out of it all.

Every sensible housewife knows that good enameled ware even at full price is cheaper than the tin because it wears longer. And it is daintier; is safe; is in every way satisfactory.

Just a hint of the stock and prices follows. Selling starts this morning.

PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
COVERED STOVE POTS—4 qts., 30c; 6 qts., 35c.
MUFFIN PANS—20c to 38c.
MEASURES—1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 28c.
DEEP PUDDING PANS—1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c; 6 qts., 18c; 8 qts., 20c.
MILK PANS—3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c; 8 qts., 16c.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
LIPPED STEWING KETTLES—2 qts., 13c.; 2½ qts., 15c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c.; 6 qts., 23c; 7 qts., 23c, 10 qts., 35c; 12 qts., 38c; 14 qts., 50c.
TEA KETTLES—5 qts., 53c; 7 qts., 60c; 8 qts., 75c.
WASH BASINS—13 in., 18c; 14 in., 20c.
MILK KETTLES—2 qts., 23c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
FISH KETTLES—20 in., $1.20; 22 in., $1.40.
COVERED BUCKETS—1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.

Basement.

Shell and Amber Combs and Pins

Imitation—not a fraud, but an article of merchandise as well established as the sale of real shell goods.

There are Empire Combs, Pompadour Combs, Chignon and Side Combs and Barrettes that catch up the loose hairs on the neck. And, of course, hair pins in sets of three. 25c instead of 35c to 50c—any of the articles.

Bargain Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Suits to Order Some of these cheviots and worsteds were bought to make into $30 and $40 suits—and we've used maybe three-fourths of each lot as intended. Will you have a suit at $25?

We shall take orders simply while the fabrics hold out—can't re-buy them at what these cost.

Or, a black cheviot Overcoat to order—$30, which is saving ten.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

January Prices for Corsets

45c for J. B. Corsets of jean; boned bust; side steels—white, drab or black. 18 to 30.

50c for Corsets, white or drab; bias sides, straight front, gored hips; lace and ribbons. 18 to 30.

65c for J. B. Corsets, medium length; strong jean; bones stripped with sateen; white, drab or black. 18 to 30.

75c for Athenia Corsets; sateen; low bust; short hips, long front; white, pink, blue or drab; no side steels.

$1 for Sonnett Corsets of fine coutil; long waist, high bust; embroidery; silk flossing; white, drab, black.

$1.50 for Elite Corsets; jean; low bust; spoon steel; gored hips; white and drab. 18 to 30. Extra size, $1.75.

Calendars—Half price; some still cheaper! And cheapest is 5c.

Book Store and Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

NAVAL OFFICERS' REWARDS

The President Seeks Means of Recognizing Services.

CONSULTS WITH CAPTAINS

Asks Men Who Fought at Santiago for Suggestions—Will Make Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President has again taken up the question of rewarding the naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, and his final conclusions will be embodied shortly in recommendations to Congress, either in the form of a renewal of the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers under him by numbers, with perhaps some modifications, this being the scheme which the Senate refused to ratify last Spring, or according to some other method.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, recommended as an alternative proposition legislation on the line of the bill introduced last Spring, (Senate Bill No. 5,005,) which provides for three classes of medals—one for conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism, and one for general meritorious service, the first to carry with it a percentage of increase of pay, based upon the rank of the recipient, and calculated to take the place of the increase which would be the result of promotion were that the form of reward given. Either method would contemplate, in addition, the thanks of Congress to the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron and the officers and men under his command.

There also has been a suggestion for the creation of the grade of Vice Admiral for the benefit of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

As a result of the Sampson-Schley controversy the reward of all the subordinate officers in the North Atlantic Squadron has been blocked up to this time, and it is the urgent desire of both the President and Secretary Long that justice be done to them, and that they obtain the rewards which they have earned.

Preliminary to a decision upon his course of action the President and Secretary Long to-day had a consultation with eight of the Santiago Captains at the White House. The naval officers present were Chadwick of the New York, Cook of the Brooklyn, Clark of the Oregon, Philip, now Rear Admiral, of the Texas, Evans of the Iowa, Higginson, now Rear Admiral, of the Massachusetts, Folger of the New Orleans, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester. Rear Admiral Sampson was not present. These commanding officers were especially invited by the President, who desired to hear from their own lips the story of the battle of Santiago, the general movements and difficulties of the campaign, including the cruise of the Flying Squadron in search of Cervera's fleet, and their own ides as to the method of conferring the rewards.

For almost two hours the Captains talked with the President, who manifested keen interest in their personal accounts of the stirring events off the south coast of Cuba. Some of the controverted questions were discussed at length. The concensus of opinion of the naval officers, as developed at the conference, seemed to favor the method of reward recommended by Secretary Long—the conferring of medals which would carry with them a percentage of increase of pay in lieu of advancement by numbers. This would compensate for actual promotion, both by giving increased pay and by giving to the recipients distinction which would mark them for future service.

At the same time in some cases it would work hardship; as, for instance, in the case of Capt. Clark. Despite his heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous style and the gallant service of the Oregon in the Santiago fight, Capt. Clark to-day is two numbers below his position at the opening of the war. This is due to the advancement of the Manila Captains whose promotions were confirmed by the Senate. Capt. Clark, at the conference to-day, however, was willing that Secretary Long's plan should be adopted in order that justice might be done to the others.

The President, shortly after the reconvening of Congress to-morrow, will transmit his recommendations. It is not improbable that in doing so he will accompany them by a special message calling attention to the grave injustice that has been done to the commander in chief, officers, and men of the North Atlantic Squadron in so long withholding from them the rewards to which their gallant service entitles them.

TO REPORT ON ROBERTS'S CASE.

It Is Believed Majority of Committee Will Favor Expulsion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the case of Roberts of Utah will be made soon after Congress reassembles, and there is reason to believe the majority will recommend that Roberts be excluded from the House and that he be not permitted under his credentials to exercise any prima facie right of being sworn in. Whether the report will be unanimous is open to doubt, as three of the committee are not counted on as positively favorable to the course indicated, and this may result in the submission of a minority report. The minority view, if submitted, will probably deal with the prima facie right to be sworn in on credentials which are regular and will recommend that Roberts be sworn in and thereafter expelled.

The committee will resume its hearings on Thursday at 11 o'clock. The testimony is closed, however, Chairman Tayler having heard that the remaining witnesses in Utah will not come on. It is expected, therefore, that Thursday will be given to Mr. Roberts for his argument. A vote is likely to follow the latter part of the week, and the Chairman will probably be authorized to draw the report and present it to the House. Mr. Tayler and Mr. McPherson of the committee were in conference to-day, examining law books and precedents, preparatory to drawing up the report.

TEE QUAY CASE MAY BE DELAYED.

Likely to be Kept Out of the Way of the Currency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, said to-day that the case of Matthew S. Quay would probably come up in about ten days. There will be no further hearings on the case before the committee, but it will take some time to prepare and print the reports.

The Republican leaders do not want the Quay case to interfere with the consideration of the Currency bill, which will be taken up at once and pressed to a vote as soon as possible.

Pension and Deficiency Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is said that the Pension Appropriation bill and the Urgent Deficiency bill will be reported to the House of Representatives on Friday of this week. The appropriation bills are the first matters of importance to be considered.

JANUARY WEATHER FORECAST.

Frequent Gales Predicted in the North Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Chief Naval Hydrographer has issued the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of January:

"Stormy weather along the transatlantic routes, with frequent strong westerly and northwesterly gales. Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel, extending northward to the fortieth parallel, west of the fiftieth meridian; occasional gales as far south as latitude 25 degrees north. Northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Occasional fog along and to the northward of the transatlantic routes, longitude 47 degrees and 70 degrees west. Limits of the trades moving southward. Ice probable as far south as Cape Race. Recent indications point to an earlier ice season than usual."

Sunday Shaves and Meat Selling.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Recorder Senior, who two weeks ago decided that shaving on Sunday is a necessity, decided to-day that selling meat and provisions on Sunday is not a necessity. Antonia Pezzuti, James Montania, and James Sands, who were called to trial on charges of working as butchers on Sunday, Dec. 3, were each fined $1 and costs.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Occupants of a rather pretentious apartment house on the upper west side of town are facing a curious sort of fate of which they knew nothing when they leased their quarters. Most of them know nothing of it now, for that matter, but there is an anxious look on the face of the janitor whenever there is the least flurry of snow. The building is owned by an architect who himself designed the plans and furnished the by no means small amount of money necessary to the erection of the building. That makes the situation all the more strange. There are the usual furnaces and boilers for heating, for furnishing hot water, and all that sort of thing, and plans were properly arranged for their installation. There are storage rooms for the tenants, and there is even a room in the basement provided for the storage of bicycles. But there are no coalbins. The result is that for this building, which has ten large apartments to heat, there is room for less than a week's coal supply. In case there should come a heavy snowfall, when half the coal supply is exhausted, there are ten families that stand a chance of doing some shivering, unless they abandon their homes and go temporarily to some hotel, whose builder had been thoughtful enough to have a coal cellar that will hold a sufficient amount of coal to carry the house through such a coal famine as we had a year ago, for instance. A man who has the renting of a lot of apartment houses up town says this apartment is but one of several similar buildings that developed a like shortage a year ago, though this seems rather more singular than the others, as the man who forgot to provide the coal cellars in his plans is owner, builder, architect, and occupant. Had he been building for sale only, the omission of such a necessary part of a building's equipment might not have been so strange. That architect is now puzzling his head as to how he will be best able to correct the error next Spring, when he can remodel the cellars of his house.

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Two urchins stood at the edge of the lake in Central Park near Seventy-fifth Street, on the west side, on Tuesday afternoon. Each had a pair of skates, and they had been informed by the policeman that the ice was not yet strong enough to bear them, and that it would have to freeze a couple of inches thicker before they would be allowed to try their skates there. Both were well wrapped up, wore ear tabs, and had their hands incased in heavy woolen mittens. But they shivered as they stood watching the frozen surface. Finally tears of disappointment came to the eyes of the smaller lad. The elder made several attempts to cheer the younger, but with little effect. Tears coursed down the cheeks of the smaller, until finally the older said, "Don't you cry, Jimmie; it will be all right to-morrow and we can skate then. Just look over on the ice there, and you can see it freezing so fast that it will be all ready for us in the morning."

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A couple of diminutive, faultlessly dressed youngsters who will be missed from the lobbies of the theatres where they have been very much in evidence of late are "Tod" Sloan and "Skeets" Martin. Both have haunted the theatres, particularly those that have a female chorus of any size, ever since their return from England. Both have seemed to miss the lionizing to which they have been subjected at similar places on the other side of the ocean. Even such attention as was paid them when they were factors in the racing game here has been missing, and the youngsters have discovered that whatever their popularity in England they have become "back numbers" here. They are no longer sought out and patted and petted as they had been before they expatriated themselves. This absence of hero worship has been a sorry blow to these lovers of adulation. It is understood that the two jockeys will go to San Francisco for the Winter, where they are sure to be made more of than they have been in New York. The two Reiff boys, now English jockeys also, will be there, and the quartet anticipate for themselves a "social sensation" in the city of the Golden Gate. That, at least, is the statement of one of their number, which one it is almost needless to say to such as are at all familiar with these little men.

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They were talking about the scarcity of bluefish at Fulton Market and of the good prices that the small stock of frozen fish of that sort was fetching. "I suppose it would surprise those not in the trade to be told that, if they want the best bluefish to be found in New York on a Thursday or Friday, they can get it on the push-carts on and about Hester Street. Uptown marketmen will frequently refuse to buy bluefish at the price at which we hold them when there is a scarcity down here. This is never the case with the push-cart men from the Yiddish quarter, however. Bluefish they must and will have, and though, as a rule, those push-cart fellows are the sharpest of buyers, and look for the lowest prices, they do not hesitate to take the blues when marketmen from more fashionable and richer quarters pass them over. People over in that locality look upon the bluefish as the greatest of delicacies, and they will pinch themselves in other directions rather than go without a bit of it at least once a week. As a matter of fact, the demand for this particular kind of fish in Hester Street has more to do with the making of its price than does the demand at the Waldorf and the other fashionable restaurants, where the fish is in good demand the year round. But the big restaurants will take sheepshead or pompano or kingfish or shad as substitutes. There is no substitute for the bluefish on Hester Street." No fresh bluefish are expected in the market until there is a considerable change in weather conditions, and the dealers say that the stock of frozen fish is now smaller than it has been in years.

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"You mustn't mourn over the wart," said the mother to her little one, who was bemoaning the appearance of one of the unwelcome visitors on her shapely neck. "A wart is only a dimple turned inside out, and when the wart goes, there will be a pretty dimple in its place."

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"Have you happened to notice the latest thing in servant girls?" asked the observant man, apropos of nothing in particular. "She comes now in eyeglasses, and is really a very impressive sort of person. A new girl came to our house the other day, and until I heard her speak she impressed me as a sort of cross between a Boston female and a 'co-ed.' Directly she opened her mouth, however, the illusion was dispelled, for she had a brogue on her that was fairly odorous of 'ould Ireland.' A couple of days later my wife called my attention to the fact that the family occupying the adjoining apartment in the same building with us had a servant who also wore eyeglasses and had the air of a student instead of a servant. At breakfast this morning I looked out of the dining room window, and there I saw, with her head sticking out of the window of the flat at the rear, another servant with eyeglasses. This time it was a light-colored mulatto. I reckon there must be an invasion of weak-eyed servants. Perhaps it is only a fad among girls of this class, for they have their peculiar fashions as well as other people, I suppose."

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"There are two things that have struck me forcibly and favorably this season," said one of the fashionable Broadway confectioners while speaking about the holiday trade. "I sold at least 45 per cent. more confectionery this season than I have ever sold in my experience of now more than a quarter of a century. I have never had to work my shop and my stores so heavily as I did during the month of December, and the demand was for the very best grades of goods done up in the fanciest of packages. New York girls must now be sweeter than they ever were before, if the quantity of candy and sweetmeats they got for presents had anything to do with it. I doubt if there was a man in our business who ever had such a trade as that of the Christmas holidays just passed. I know I had to run my factory night and day, and even then I could not wholly supply the demand with three shifts of men working all the time manufacturing the goods. Expert packers among girls were so scarce that they made better wages than they ever have before, and toward the close they commanded all sorts of fancy wages as a stimulant to keep them at their work, so that orders could be filled."

FURS! FURS!

COATS, CAPES, MUFFS, SCARFS.

Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Mink, Otter, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Fox, Ermine, Chinchilla, &c.

Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.

Large assortment, all sizes and styles, at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

Sleigh Robes.

Bear, Otter, Beaver, Mink, and Sable.

Esquimau Dog, $25; Japan Goat, $30.

A good Black Goat, handsomely lined, $10 to $15.

Coachmen's Outfits. Largest Assortment.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

January Shirt Sale.

$1.50 Shirts for 68c.

They are fine Madras in new patterns. Open front and back, with pair of separate cuffs.

This is the stock of Clinton H. Smith which we bought from the Assignee.

WARM PRAISE FOR GEN. WOOD.

Representative Cubans Speak Highly of the Attitude of the New Governor General.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Gen. Wood had a busy day with the public officials and the members of the conference of representative Cubans, including Gens. Rabi, Lara, Sanguily, and Betancourt and Señor de Castro. The conference will be in session three days. All the Cuban notables who were present at the meeting to-day speak with enthusiasm regarding the frankness with which Gen. Wood developed his plans for the benefit of Cuba. They point out that the Governor General has already begun work along several lines.

Gen. Maso says:

"The new Governor General is a man of wonderful tact and marvelous capacity for work. I confidently believe that he will prove a great blessing to Cuba."

The Patria says:

"Gen. Wood is obviously imbued with the best intentions. Although the council of Cubans convened by him is not an elected body, it nevertheless does represent the wishes of the Cuban people."

The Lucha says:

"The new Cabinet contains men whose honest names are guarantees that the moral and material interests of the country are to be conserved."

The President of the Supreme Court, Señor Mendoza, in the throne room of the palace to-day administered the oath of office to the members of the new Cabinet, with the exception of Señor Villalon, the Secretary of Public Works, who is unable to reach here before next Sunday. After the Secretaries were sworn in they visited their respective offices to make themselves acquainted with certain details before meeting again for consultation.

Gen. Wood believes that each department should have power to do a very important work. He will appoint a commission to deal with each subject requiring, in his judgment, special consideration. These commissions will consist of several members, and their duty will be to get the affairs of the island upon a practical working basis of self-government. The most important commissions will deal with finance and the judiciary. The former will arrange a plan of local taxation for all the cities of the island, which will make a majority of them self-supporting, and will leave the customs receipts for important public works, many of which are badly needed.

The commission dealing with judicial reforms will include representative American and Cuban lawyers. The American members will probably be Messrs. Rubens, Conant, andRuncle. It will take charge of the reorganization of Cuban criminal jurisprudence, and will change the horrible prison system of the island, although many minor evils in connection with the prisons have already been abated.

The commission dealing with public works will be scarcely less important than the others, and will have its hands full.

American Hogs Die in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Eight hundred hogs were recently imported to Havana from the United States, but 600 died within three days. Major Davis says the animals died of cholera, and recommends that no more hogs be brought from the United States, as he considers that further importations would be dangerous to the health of Havana.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS HERE.

Trip from Havana to Newport News with Bodies of Maine Dead Was Exciting.

The United States battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Newport News, after having brought from Havana the bodies of the sailors who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine.

The Texas is to be placed in dry dock to-day to have

THE NEW APPELLATE COURT

Justices Have a Housewarming with Greetings from the Bar.

WOMEN AMONG THE AUDIENCE

In Brief Ceremony John F. Parsons Speaks for the Lawyers and Justice Barrett for the Bench.

With ceremonies appropriate to the importance of the occasion, the magnificent new home of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, was opened for the administration of justice yesterday afternoon. Greetings and compliments formally exchanged between bench and bar, the expectant eagerness of a large audience, which included several women; the richness of the decoration, and the sense of newness and comfort of the place imparted an air of quasi-festivity to the early proceedings.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the hour set for the opening of the court, the Justices in their silk gowns entered and ascended the bench. They were Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt and Justices Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien. At the same moment Capt. Ricketts, the crier, opened the court. The members of the bar and the spectators arose as the Justices entered and bowed as they faced them. The Justices bowed in turn and took their seats. Everybody else thereupon sat down.

There was a brief pause, and then Austen G. Fox rose and, addressing the Justices, observed that it was deemed proper that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without an expression of the sentiments of the bar, and that John E. Parsons had been requested to act as their spokesman. Mr. Parsons expressed his appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him in being selected to speak for the bar. He continued:

"Moving into a new house is an event both in public and in private life. It is suitable that an occasion so interesting as this shall receive special commemoration.

"It is the first time the Supreme Court of the State in this its most important division has a house which is suitable, conveniently situated, adapted to its use, and which can be called by its own name. A few years ago the site might have been considered up town. My memory of New York goes back to the time when the city lay below Fourteenth Street. The late Mayor Havemeyer built for his residence a house in Fourteenth Street, west of Ninth Avenue, in preference to Fifth Avenue above Twenty-sixth Street, influenced by uncertainty about what was to be the future of the very part of the city which has been selected for this building.

THE OLD COURT IN THE PARK.

"When, as a student in the office of the late James W. Gerard, I first had occasion to visit the Supreme Court it was established in the old Almshouse building, at the Chambers Street end of the City Hall Park. I remember to have been present for a short time when Ogden Hoffman was summing up the Mason will case to a jury in that building. When the court became transferred to what was called the Brownstone building it was considered that a great advance had been made in its accommodation. A comparison between that building and this shows what progress has been made in taste and architecture in recent years.

"Not one of the places where the sessions of the court have been held had about it a sense of permanence or stability. This building, in which the Appellate Division convenes for the first time to-day, meets every requirement for the proper and convenient discharge of the duties of the court. The importance of the court justifies a building of this character.

"There never was a time when there was more urgent need for municipal economy. The very wealth of the city has led to a scale of expenditure which, if continued, must impair the source from which it comes. None the less must every one sympathize with the wish that this court shall have for the transaction of its business a building like this, which corresponds with the high character of its Judges, the importance of their duties, and the magnitude of the interests with which they have to do.

"There is necessarily a marked correspondence between a court, meaning the Judges who constitute it as a tribunal, with their assistants and accessories, and the building in which their sittings are held. England, in its New Law Courts, has a commodious and imposing building which may easily furnish all requisite accommodation for her Majesty's Judges for centuries to come. A building more interesting in its history of jurisprudence in England is Westminster Hall. Its name is synonymous with that of the courts which had their sessions there. To think of Westminster Hall is to remember Sir Edward Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir John Holt, the great Lord Mansfield, and the other names which have made illustrious the bench and the bar of the mother country.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUDGES.

"I have often visited the English courts. I have talked with many of the Judges. I have read the lives of the English Chief Justices. We have all had frequent occasion to examine the cases, upon their decisions of which rest the fame of these Judges, and which led to the honors which came to them.

"I am satisfied, from observation and from reading, that there never was a time when the work of an English Judge was more arduous, was more conscientiously done, or when his judgments affected more important interests than is the case to-day with the Judges of this honorable court.

"I congratulate the court that there has been provided for it this beautiful and appropriate home. It was due to the court that it should be as imposing, as attractive, and as commodious as it is.

"I am glad to have the opportunity, speaking as I do for the bar, to bear testimony to the untiring industry, the self-sacrificing labor, and the judicial ability with which your Honors discharge your duties. It would be a poor recompense if by furnishing you with unsuitable accommodation your burden was made heavier and the strain upon your health and life made more serious.

"It is neither necessary nor suitable that I should say more about the beauty of the building. I take pleasure in referring to its stability and the thoroughness of its construction. Other buildings have defied the corrosive touch of time and have become memorials for future centuries. Westminster Hall itself dates back to the year 1100. May we not hope that this building will have corresponding permanence, and that for an indefinite future it will testify to the deserved respect which is entertained for the distinguished court over which your Honors preside?"

Mr. Parsons resumed his seat amid a burst of applause.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt nodded to Justice Barrett, who responded on behalf of the bench to the address of the bar. He said:

JUSTICE BARRETT'S SPEECH.

"The last time I had the honor and pleasure of responding to the friendly sentiments of the bar, my selection resulted from the Presiding Justice's modesty. To-day it results from a combination of modesty and generosity. He probably would have you infer, from his own silence upon this occasion and my speech, that his part in the origin of this noble structure was small, while mine was large. This is pure altruism. I helped, it is true, to formulate the bill which conferred the power to construct the edifice. But what was it that gave life to the draughtsman's work? Assuredly it was the character behind the measure, the fact that its advocates could point to the head of the court as a guarantee of efficiency and probity. However, I accept my chief's magnanimity in the spirit in which it is proffered; and I find it easy to do, for I have become accustomed to similar manifestations of good-will.

"Speaking, then, for the court, I thank you, brethren of the bar, for the renewed expressions of confidence and esteem which have fallen from the lips of your distinguished representatives. Your presence in our new and beautiful judicial home is a happy augury of continuous fraternity. It is your professional home as well as ours. I am glad you like it; and I hope you will all be successful—when you are on the right side.

"I cannot permit the occasion to pass without gratefully acknowledging the consideration which has been shown us by the two great political parties to whom we had to look for those essentials—power and money. Without hesitation—without a tithe of partisanship—the dominant party in the State gave us all the power we desired. With equal consideration the dominant party in the city gave us all the money we asked. They vied with each other in their practical expressions of trust and confidence.

EXPENSE WITHIN ESTIMATES.

"It is with profound satisfaction that we are able to point to the result as justifying their confidence. In speaking of the result, I refer not merely to this beautiful and commodious structure itself, but to the more prosaic fact—interesting to the taxpayer—that the entire expense of the work is somewhat less than was originally estimated. And this, I understand, is not so common a feature of public works as to render comment superfluous.

"Our thanks are next especially due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the happy selection—with our approval—of the eminent architect to whose genius the city is indebted for what I am within the bounds of moderation in styling a monumental structure—a Court House unequalled in our own country and unsurpassed in any other. If I may venture upon a single criticism of his superb work it is that it is, perhaps, too beautiful; and I am filled with misgivings when I consider that we may be expected to live up to it. He surrounded himself with talented coadjutors—sculptors, painters, designers of glass, decorators, experts in every field of art. And all these brilliant men seem to have conspired with the architect to woo our spirits from these sombre robes and waft us back to youthful dreams of fairyland.

"But their appeal to our imagination must not divert our judgment from the element of solidity. The competent and honest builder is also entitled to his meed of praise. He has done his work thoroughly and satisfactorily; fulfilled his contract on time and to the letter; and—would you believe it?—without a bill for extras. I wish him a very happy New Year.

SHARE OF THE JUSTICES.

"And now, what is to be our share in the completed work? Science has contributed its latest and most improved inventions. Art has added the gracious touch of its skillful hand. What, then, remains for us? Not science—for that concerns itself with the utilization of force, while the science of the law rests upon reason. Not art—for art is the hand-maiden of beauty, and neither the law nor its ministers—I feel authorized to say as much on behalf of my brethren—make any pretensions in that direction. No. We must complete and give vitality to the structure upon quite other lines. It is our province—nay, our sacred office—to supply the moral fibre which supports the edifice upon its spiritual side. What we can contribute are qualities, character, devotion to duty, untiring industry, high endeavor, lofty ideals. We have given the people our best work in the past, and have given it without much regard to our physical resources. We pledge ourselves to give it quite as liberally in the future. But you must aid us, brethren. We need your loyal support and sympathetic interest to cheer us upon our sometimes weary way. Let us then work together and in unison steadfastly to promote the administration of justice, and to inspire the people with faith that, so far as fallible mortals can make it, this shall not be merely a majestic Court House of law, but a temple consecrated to Justice."

Prolonged applause followed Justice Barrett's speech. When it had subsided the court immediately proceeded to business and the calling of cases began.

Considerable work still remains to be done before the building is actually completed.

CITY BANK INCREASES STOCK.

Stockholders Authorize Change from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The stockholders of the National City Bank voted yesterday to increase the capital stock of the institution from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. The meeting was a special one to consider the proposition, which was intended to give the bank more working capital and so broaden its field. About all of the stock was represented at the meeting, either by holders or their proxies. The Rockefellers and other principal stockholders were there in person.

The meeting lasted a good while, and was then followed by the weekly Directors' meeting, after which the following statement of what was done in the former meeting was given out:

"The total number of shares outstanding is 10,000; there were represented in person and proxy 9,287 shares.

"By a vote of 9,247 shares in favor and no shares against it was voted to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

"By a further vote of 9,247 shares in favor to 31 shares against, (represented by an executor who declared himself personally in favor of the resolutions, but prevented by the terms of his trust from voting therefor,) it was further resolved that of the increased capital stock 85 per cent. be allotted to all the stockholders at par and the remaining 15 per cent. be allotted to Henry Parish as trustee, to be apportioned by him in his discretion among the Directors to be elected Jan. 9 next, they paying therefor $150 per share; of this $150 per share, $50 is to be distributed among the present stockholders, thus reducing their payment to about $91 per share, and the remaining $100 per share being payable to the bank.

"This arrangement is made in the interests of the bank for the purpose of allowing the Directors to be elected at the next annual meeting to acquire a permanent investment in its capital and earnings, and thus becoming permanently identified with the institution."

LEGAL NOTES.

SELECTMEN DIVERTING A TRUST FUND.—The four brothers, David Dudley Field, Stephen J. Field, Cyrus W. Field, and Henry M. Feild, purchased twenty acres of land in 1878 in the central portion of the town of Haddam, Conn., their native place, and had it laid out into parks, called the Field Parks. Ten years later, when the work was completed, the land was deeded to the Haddam Park Association, which was incorporated to receive the property. David Dudley Field by his will, which was admitted to probate about six years ago, gave $5,000 "to my native town of Haddam, Conn., in trust, to be kept invested in bonds and mortgages upon unincumbered productive real estate situated in the State of Connecticut, or in public stocks of the United States or of Connecticut, the income thereof to be applied forever to the care and decoration of the Field Parks." A suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this city by Stephen J. Field and Henry M. Field, executors of David Dudley Field, the complaint stating that the Selectmen of Haddam in July, 1896, accepted a check for $5,000 less the transfer tax, and then decided to use the money to take up certain orders of the town and to pay $150 a year as interest for the care of these parks. Thereupon the attorneys for the Field estate stopped payment of the check, claiming that the town had not accepted the trust, by agreeing to take the money in the way proposed. While the will required the fund to be invested in certain stocks, the Selectmen had simply intended to pay off their own debts with it. It is alleged further that Mr. Field had forgotten having incorporated the association when he gave the money directly to the town of Haddam. After Stephen J. Field's death the action was continued by Henry M. Field, who asked to have a new trustee appointed, and to have the interest of the fund turned over by the new trustee to the Haddam Park Association. Justice Gildersleeve, before whom the case was tried, yesterday granted a decree appointing the Hartford Trust Company as trustee in place of the town, and directing that this trust company pay over the income of the fund regularly to the Haddam Park Association. The town of Haddam did not contest this disposition of the case.

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CONTRACT TO CLEAR OUT A CANAL AND CHANNEL.—The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owning the banks and prism of the abandoned Genesee Valley Canal, had removed an aqueduct over Baird's Creek, near Rochester, thus allowing the waters of the canal to discharge into the creek. Subsequently it constructed a spillway through the east bank of the canal to conduct the overflow into the State channel, which ran along the canal and then, diverging northeasterly, discharged into Baird's Creek. Charles Jones, who owned lands lying between the State channel and the canal, slightly north of the spillway, covenanted with the railroad company to clear out and maintain the State channel from the spillway to Baird's, and to maintain a channel in the abandoned canal from the spillway to the creek. Jones released the railroad company from all damages for the flooding of his lands in consideration of his use of the spillway in time of high water. Jones afterward sued Samuel G. De Coursey, receiver of the company, to recover damages from a flood which occurred in August, 1893, overflowing the channel and damaging his farm, because, as he claimed, the company had failed to clear out the State channel and the canal, as it had agreed to do. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which sustained a verdict given in favor of the plaintiff on a verdict. The Court, on the trial, submitted the question as to the construction of the contract to the jury as a question of fact, both parties having given testimony to show what the intention of the parties to the contract was. The Court holds that, as oral evidence had without objection been given relative to the contract, to establish the intent it was not error to submit the question of intent to the jury. In any event, inasmuch as the jury had construed the contract correctly, the submission of the question as to its constructions to the jury was not an error which prejudiced the defendant.

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TRANSFER TAX.—Joseph Thorne, some time prior to his death, transferred property worth $100,000 to Eunice E. Huff, and she, in accepting the transfer, agreed to care for Mr. Thorne during his lifetime and supply him with money as he needed it. The Surrogate of Westchester County decided last June that the property was subject to a transfer tax of $5,000. The Appellate Division of the Second Department recently reversed the decree, holding, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that such an agreement did not, in the absence of affirmative proof that the transferrer reserved to himself the beneficial use and enjoyment of the property during his life, limit the absolute character of the transfer or render it taxable at the transferrer's death, under Sub-division 3 of Section 230 of the tax law, upon the ground that it was not intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment until after the death of the transferrer.

We Own Thousands

of yards of European staple cloths—purchased before trade conditions advanced prices, and can show a more elegant line than any other tailoring concern and at more economical prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

We raise the curtain on exceptional values—A line of this season's most desirable goods; former cost from $16.00 to $30.00, now reduced to a uniform price of $14.00 for suit; trousers $4.00. Overcoats of kersey, melton and cheviot, $18.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00.

Money back, is the protection we give!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 39c. to $10.42
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, 14c. to $3.99
Muslin and Cambric Petticoats, 29c. to $12.99
Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 9c. to $5.24.
Muslin and Cambric Chemises, 29c. to $5.99.
Nainsook Dresses for Infants, 39c. to $9.69.

Unequalled Values.

All of these goods are just from our own and other factories—factories in New York and the environment of New York. Their freshness is evident. Examine critically. You'll find no soiled creases, no dinginess; there's a crispness and delicacy about the trimmings that all women with dainty tastes admire. The shapes, sizes and workmanship are excellent in every respect. Nothing has been slighted or skipped that would enhance their grace and goodness.

The one overshadowing, vital, unchallenged fact we wish you to fully comprehend is that our prices are invariably less than elsewhere. That truth, thoroughly proven, backs our bid for your preference.

Men's and Boys' Shirts.

We've levied tribute upon muslin mills, and linen factories, and thread factories, and button factories, and now the culminating time is practically here.

Our completed products, in bulk and excellence, are monuments to the genius of Shirt-making. The bosoms are three-ply linen *inserted*, not cotton and merely patched on. The bodies are liberal in length and cut with ample fulness. The seams are flat felled. The foregoing minutiæ may be monotonous; they are usually ignored by dealers—but they count in the wear of a Shirt, and for that reason we've watched them closely without increasing the cost to the retail buyer.

28c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set-in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting; sizes up to 18 inches, different sleeve lengths.

38c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen "set-in" bosoms, handworked button holes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts open back only; Men's, open back and open back and front.

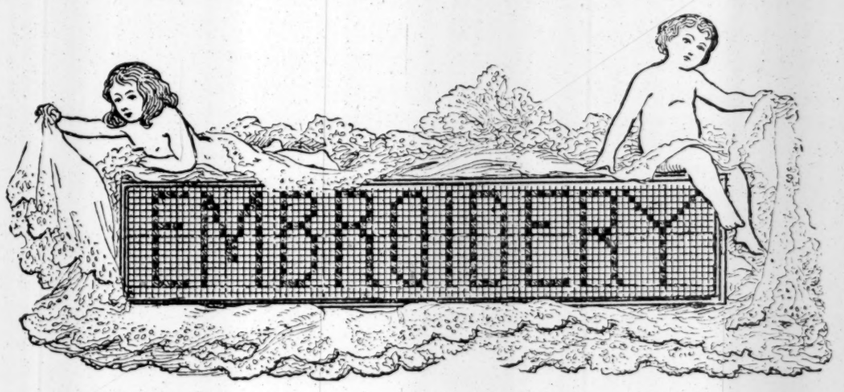
49c. for Men's Laundered White Shirts, bodies of Utica muslin, three-ply fine linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape.

44c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirt Bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tietape, sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts, open back and closed bosom only: Men's, open back and open back and front, short and regular bosoms.

68c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin. Three-ply solid linen bosoms, all modern improvements, handworked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wrist bands, open back and open back and front, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this shirt for over twenty years, always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible; competition has never approached it.

69c. for Men's and Boys' Pajamas, made of heavy flannelette, very fine, soft and fleecy, excellently made and finished throughout, large assortment of prettily striped and plaided designs.

A Sale of 75,000 Yards



The regular Macy prices—they mean a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent.

The materials are principally Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook—made fine, smooth and strong by the choicest staple and best shuttles. There are all-overs, Edgings and Insertings—baby widths, medium widths and flounce widths. Patterns from a fraction of an inch to half a yard with unusually liberal margins. The designs are beautiful, artistic and diversified. Neat, exquisite effects for baby clothes and women's lingerie; dainty styles for trimming waists, and showy, elaborate combinations for flounces and ruffles—scrolls, stars, wheels, medallions, crescents, dots, bar-vines, flowers, leaves and scores of other pretty ideas figure in the embroidery schemes.

At 5c—Edgings—immense variety of narrow designs—wide margins.
At 7c—Edgings—designs 1 to 2 inches wide—open work styles—generous margins.
At 9c—Edgings—designs 1½ to 2½ inches wide—large assortment of handsome styles.
At 11c—Edgings—wide designs and wide margins—beautiful styles.
At 14c—Edgings—wide designs—the kind for the bottom of skirts.
At 19c—Edgings—demi-flounce widths, splendid styles and faultless needlework.

Thousands of Yards of Fine Inserting at 10c.

At 49c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.
At 69c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.
At 89c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At 98c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.29—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.49—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.98—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

80c., $1.00 and $1.25 Dress Goods at 49c.

Our buyers have been scouring the markets for weeks in order to begin the New Year with unprecedented values. Their efforts have been remarkably successful. For instance:

Venetian and Scotch Tweed Effects, 50 inches wide—every fibre pure, solid wool—peculiarly appropriate for tailor-made dresses—rich, darkish colorings.

Zibeline Plaids, 45 inches wide—strong, well-finished, firm fabrics—handsome plaid designs in eight new and effective color combinations.

All-Wool Homespuns, 50 inches wide—unmistakably a dressy and serviceable weave for street and travelling gowns—ten of the best Spring shades.

The facts of their price, qualities and styles are all you care for. No use tracing their history from the looms to our counters. It matters not to you why certain manufacturers, jobbers and importers thought it wise to accept our offers for their unsold balances. Many of them did, and choice stuffs of the period are here at 49c. that would be exceptional values at 80c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Two Black Goods Items.

29c. for 50c. Imported Mohair Brilliantine, made by the foremost weaver of Bradford, England. These goods are fast black and of very fine, rich lustre, 45 inches wide.

69c. for $1.25 Pure Mohair-and-Wool Crepon; ten new and beautiful styles to choose from. They'll rank among the leaders for Spring wear; from 41 to 43 in. wide.

The Attraction of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Here's a fascinating group of economies for men and women—Underwear and Hosiery for cold weather wear. Large quantities secured at little prices offered at rates that insure quick distribution. Spite of bulk you can't afford to be slow. Better come with the first rush. It will be safest.

19c for Women's 30c Fleece-lined shaped Vests, finished with silk tape and edging—Drawers to match at same price.

24c for Women's 40c Heavy Fleece-lined Ribbed Vests, trimmed with silk tape and pearl buttons—Drawers to match at same price.

29c for Women's 45c Black Cashmere Hose, heavy weight, double soles, toes and heels.

15c for Men's 25c Half Hose—fast black and natural color, double toes and heels.

15c for Men's 25c Imported Cotton Half Hose, heavy weight, fancy stripes, double toes and heels.

Satin and Vellum-finished Writing Paper, 7c. Per Pound.

The same paper that is advertised by others as a bargain at 10c.

Envelopes to match 9c. Per Hundred.

Sold by others and described as exceptional value at 15c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing---In Annex.

There's a twang of frostiness in the air that strikes your face like a dash of menthol. It gives impetus to Suit and Overcoat selling.

Manufacturers were anxious to start with empty stock rooms and big cash balances.

That policy threw many large lots on the market. That's why the following items are within your reach:

Men's Sack Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of fine pure worsted and all-wool cheviots, fancy checks and striped also plain Oxfords, excellently tailored, all new goods, regular $12.00 quality; our price **$9.49**

Young Men's Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviot, well trimmed, stylish and durable, regular $8.00 quality; our price **$6.24**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, thoroughly tailored, yoke and sleeves lined with satin; regular $15.00 quality; our price **$10.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine soft-finished cheviot coating, body lined with heavy double warp Italian cloth, sleeves lined with heavy satin, velvet collar, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$13.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine blue and black kersey, lined throughout with heavy silk, velvet collar, stitched seams, raw edges, stylish and perfect fitting, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.99**

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, lined with bright warm plaids, side pockets, raw edges, double stitched, serviceable and storm-defying, regular $15.00 quality; our price **$11.24**

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool chinchilla, body lined with fancy plaids, sleeves lined with satin, easy to slip into, good and stylish garment, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.38**

Men's Trousers, made of heavy all-wool cassimeres and cheviots, desirable patterns, correct shapes, regular $4.00 quality; our price **$2.49**

Men's Trousers, made of pure worsted fabrics, new and attractive patterns, regular $5.00 quality; our price . **$3.44**

Boys' Reefers, made of all-wool blue chinchilla, Oxford, brown and blue frieze, with storm or velvet collar, lined with warm materials, sizes 6 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.38**

Boys' TOP Coats, made of strictly all-wool frieze, handsomely tailored and trimmed, velvet collar, sizes 5 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.69**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all wool fancy cheviot, excellently tailored and lined, with extra pair of trousers, regular $5.00 quality; our price **$3.44**

Boys' Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge and cheviots, handsomely trimmed and embroidered with silk; regular $6.50 quality; our price **$4.38**

Boys' Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, well lined, warmful storm collar; 16 to 19 years **$9.49**

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate will take up the House Currency bill to-morrow or next day. To speak with entire accuracy it will take up the bill that the Finance Committee has reported as a substitute for the House bill. The general opinion is that the Senate will ultimately accept and pass the bill of its committee. It is believed that it has the support of all the Republicans and of one or two Democrats.

If this forecast is correct, whatever changes are made in either bill to secure a compromise that can pass will be made in the Conference Committee. We have already pointed out the important differences between the two bills and the ground of our opinion that the House bill is in some essential respects much the better. Its superiority lies chiefly in the greater clearness of the declaration of the gold standard and in the broader effect given to this declaration. We do not think that the Senate will be found so rigid in its adherence to its own bill on these points as it will on the provisions its committee has devised with reference to the National banks and the refunding of the bonds. The question that the House will have to meet finally, in all probability, is whether it will yield on these provisions in order to secure its own as to the gold standard.

We cannot regard the general policy of refunding, to be stimulated, as provided in the Senate bill, by a reduction of taxation on banknotes secured by the new and lower rate bonds, as a very wise measure. As a means of obtaining a suitable bank currency, such as the events of the past few years show that we sorely need, it is entirely inadequate. It will merely make it a little easier to continue the present inelastic system somewhat longer, but it will not make any less the inelasticity that is the chief defect of that system. As a purely fiscal measure for the advantage of the Treasury and of the taxpayers who supply the Treasury it has serious faults. It adds a large sum to the payment of interest without any compensating benefit. Nevertheless, we should say emphatically that the concession of this plan or of any other included in the Senate bill that may be necessary to secure the most clear and complete provision for the gold standard and the promptest action in that sense would be justified.

There is nothing that begins to be so important now as this. With this we can look forward with entire confidence to the solution of all minor questions. This is the solid basis that we must have for all our business at home and abroad. Let us once secure it, and we can trust the energy, practical sense, and ingenuity of the American people to complete the superstructure. And the sooner we get it the better. We should complete the work before the National Conventions of the two parties meet. Let them face the accomplished fact and let the opposition take its stand, if it dares do so, for the undoing of that fact. Then we can approach the Presidential campaign, not only with equanimity, but, so far as the currency issue is concerned, with contented indifference.

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

Gen. FRENCH'S engagement with the Boers was evidently not what is technically known as a battle, but only an "affair." In the numbers engaged it would have been ranked as a battle in our own Revolution, but not in modern warfare. And in the number of casualties on the British side it would have been no more than a skirmish in any real war. It is true that the British believe that the Boers lost much more heavily than themselves. That is likely enough, but it is not likely that the Boer losses were very important.

Strategically, the results of the engagement may be much more serious. It is true that the advance of Gens. GATACRE and FRENCH toward the Orange Free State has been the least important part of the British combined movements. It has sometimes seemed more like a feint, meant to draw off as many Boers as possible, than an attack meant to be vigorously followed up. The main theatres of action have all along been on the Natal border, where Gen. BULLER is endeavoring to relieve Ladysmith, and the western border, where Lord METHUEN has been brought to a standstill in the advance for the relief of Kimberley. Nevertheless Gen. FRENCH'S action has put the Boers on the defense, and has apparently much relieved the pressure upon the British centre, if that may be called so which is entirely out of relieving or supporting distance from the right or the left.

The most important result of all, however, is the sentimental. This is the first gleam of success which has fallen upon the British arms since Elandslaagte. As fast as it becomes known it will tend to dispel British belief in the invincibility of the Boers and to encourage the British forces throughout South Africa. In that aspect it is worth many times the few lives it has cost.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S splendid gift to Cooper Union serves purposes of high utility aside from the primary purpose of the donor to help young men to get an education in the mechanic arts. Mr. CARNEGIE justifies his wealth by this disposition of it. A millionaire who uses his money in a beneficent way is no longer on his defense. Those shallow and Socialistic persons who call wealth culpable are put on their defense by such an act.

Mr. HEWITT states this point with his usual clearness, force, and courage in his comments upon Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift:

> All that the Trustees say in their letter to Mr. CARNEGIE is heartfelt. He has done great good with his wealth. He has cheapened the price of one of his important products, steel, and he has kept on advancing the pay of his employes. His career is a complete refutation of the argument of the demagogue against the wealthy and against trusts. The accumulation of riches is part of a beneficent plan for the betterment of the condition of mankind.

When a man who is a great many times a millionaire, as Mr CARNEGIE is, can demonstrate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortune, there is nothing left for the Socialist and the demagogue to say to which sensible persons will pay any attention. Mr. HEWITT is not only a rich man, but he is a philanthropist. His frequent and intelligently bestowed benefactions show him to be a man whose warm heart is filled with the desire to see his less fortunate fellow-mortals made happier and better off. His observation upon Mr. CARNEGIE'S generous act is extremely valuable, for he is both a competent and a sympathetic critic. No doubt his indignation has been roused, as what right-thinking man's has not, by the denunciations of wealth which so many of the modern professional friends of man pour out so volubly upon every occasion. They treat riches as culpable in themselves. A millionaire must, ex vi termini, have been a great public robber in the past, and is a menace to the liberties and the welfare of the people in the present. All the members of this class of economists, now grown numerous as well as noisy, denounce trusts and combinations of capital as wicked and dangerous. From this position it is but a step to the assertion that business is a crime, or is, at least, a semi-criminal practice, which the State should allow to be carried on only under rigid restrictions and constant scrutiny. Many of the new economists take this step.

Not all of them are the merely envious and soured and spiteful who denounce wealth because they have none of it. Not all of them, either, are demagogues trying to stir up class hatreds for their own political profit. There are among them men of education, who have got into Socialistic company by sheer force of wrong thinking while trying to be professional friends of man. A few of this kind, if they have the ability to command the attention of the public, will do more harm by false teaching than many walking delegates who habitually rail at wealth because it helps them to keep up the passions out of which they get their living.

If PETER COOPER had not amassed a great fortune there never would have been a Cooper Union. If there had been no rich man after him the institution would never have been able to do all the good it has done to the children of poor parents in this city by enabling them to earn an honest living. Mr. CARNEGIE is probably doing more than any other man in this country to-day to aid the cause of popular education and promote the diffusion of knowledge among the people. If he had been compelled by law to conduct his steel business in such a manner that it should yield him only $5,000 a year profit he would never have been in a position to give $300,000 to endow the Department of the Mechanic Arts in Cooper Union. If Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT and Mr. EDWARD COOPER had not been possessed of large wealth they could not have supplemented Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift with benefactions of $100,000 each to make up the half million required to carry to completion the noble design of PETER COOPER.

Great fortunes are a prerequisite to great benefactions. The Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, Cooper Union, Girard College, Leland Stanford University, Vanderbilt University, Clark University at Worcester, the University of Chicago, and Colby University as it exists to-day, would never have been called into being if the accumulation of wealth had been made a penal offense in this country, or if the country had never produced men of sufficient energy and ability to make fortunes running into the millions.

It is only from concentrated capital that institutions of this nature can take their origin. You cannot endow a great university by passing round the hat. You cannot get Congress or the State Legislature to appropriate millions for Cooper Unions and Pratt Institutes.

The new economists are fond of repeating the apothegm of one of their number that no man can have a fortune of a million dollars honestly come by. They hold that it is only by pillage and the daily grinding of the face of the poor that so much money can be gathered in the hands of one man. Gifts like that of Mr. CARNEGIE and comments like that of Mr. HEWITT serve to dispel this mischievous delusion. There are going to be more great fortunes in this country in the next century than we have seen in this century. The United States is a land of great opportunities, and its people know how to make money. Millionaires and multi-millionaires will be common in coming years. The country will be the better for them, better for their wealth, better for the good they will do in giving employment to labor in the industries which produce their fortunes, and better for the charities they will found and the schools and colleges they will endow. It is a matter of importance that the false teaching of the new economists in regard to wealth be refuted and neutralized. The generous and beneficent use of wealth tends to that wholesome end. Riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen.

MR. GODKIN'S "REMINISCENCES."

The reminiscences of Mr. GODKIN, the late editor of The Evening Post, published in that paper last Saturday, must have been of interest to all intelligent readers. Such readers must hope to have more of them, and that a writer who has known so many noteworthy men and lived through so many noteworthy events and who is, moreover, such a master of expression, may be moved to amplify and particularize the outlines which he has given us of his career and its environment and may give it some more permanent form than that of a page of a daily newspaper.

But necessarily it is to the members of the reminiscent's own guild that these reminiscences particularly appeal. For more than a generation Mr. GODKIN, as an editor of The Evening Post, and at least not less before that as the editor of The Nation, has been in the front rank of the "newspaper men" who took their vocation seriously. That is to say, he has been one of the leaders of those of them who looked upon their calling less as a business than as a profession, and who were even not afraid to regard it as what CARLYLE called the "literature" of which it is part, the modern priesthood. It is not saying too much to say that an American journalist does honor to this retiring journalist almost in the degree in which he respects himself and his work. He cannot help respecting a journalist who has held the standard so high. And this without regard to his own agreement with the censor. Respect for his honesty and admiration for his ability may well have survived disagreement with him on almost every topic upon which he has delivered his opinions, excepting those, like the questions of currency and finance, which were susceptible of a scientific, of a mathematical, demonstration.

Why the influence of such a censor should have been so much more intense than it has been extensive is a question which has puzzled some people and upon which these reminiscences shed some additional light. It is because the censor has never been a believer in democracy, has always regarded himself as an "outsider" and a critic from the outside, in all matters which wrought up the fierce interest of the American people. And in saying this we do not, of course, mean to suggest that the censor's foreign birth and education had anything to do with his attitude. His attitude was of that inveterately temperamental kind which has its origin far behind the "accident of birth." An American of Irish extraction temperamentally antipathetic to The Nation once remarked that, whatever question came up, The Nation "contributed a sneer" to the discussion of it, and, if a sneer would not do, "had nothing further to offer." Of course, this was a wild exaggeration of The Nation's chronic attitude, but the likeness is discernible through the caricature. A journal which takes the attitude thus caricatured may have excellent qualities. Its censorship or censureship may be a highly valuable corrective or restraining influence upon a democracy. But, by the nature of the case, it can never exercise any directing influence or control upon a democracy, can never be its "organ."

The gloomy and pessimistical tone which pervades Mr. GODKIN'S reminiscences, and which finds its most concrete expression in his final jeremiad over the decline of the pulpit and the press, seems to be the outcome and reflex of a disbelief in democracy, in the pretension of the general mass of men to act in public affairs upon their own judgments, enlightened only according to their own perception of their own need for enlightenment. Without doubt there is a good deal of superficial evidence in favor of the view that journalism at least has suffered a decline as an organ of opinion and as an arena of discussion. It has become more of a business and less of a profession than it was when Mr. GODKIN first took part in it. Doubtless he is right in dating the beginnings of this change to the course of The New York Herald while still under the control of its founder. The "editorial page" in some journals of wide circulation has abjured serious discussion altogether and become negligible. But, on the other hand, the superiority of the newspaper of to-day over that of 1860 in the abundance of the information which it gives the reader to enable him to make up his own mind, without the assistance of an editorial guide, philosopher, and friend, is beyond computation. Never has the actual newspaper approached anything like so closely to BURKE'S definition of the ideal newspaper, "the history of the world for a day," as it does now. And, in spite of the superficial phenomena of yellowness which exhaust Mr. GODKIN'S attention to the press of to-day, it is safe to say that the proportion of readers who attend to serious discussions of public affairs has increased far out of proportion to the increase of population. When he contrasts the dignified discussions which he seems to recall with the utterances of his disesteemed contemporaries, he ought to remember that the combined circulations of all the serious journals of half a century ago would not furnish a living circulation for a single newspaper of to-day. And he ought also to remember that the most influential journalist by far of the time to which he looks back as the golden age of American politics was that same HORACE GREELEY of whose unfitness to be a leader of the people he himself bears witness in terms which seem to us much too harsh to be just.

It is not too much to say that in his character of a "praiser of time past" Mr. GODKIN has fulfilled the law that a day comes to every man when he can see no good in the things which have arisen "since his time." Laments that "the service is going to the devil" have been the burden of retired officers since and before Capt. MARRYAT'S novels, and the active officers learn to regard them with indulgence. And we think that an enjoyment of Mr. GODKIN'S reminiscences may be combined with a reasonable expectation that in 1940 some veteran journalist who shall have devoted the interval to deprecations of the way the world is going may publish some reminiscences in which he in turn shall look back, to the wonder of his juniors, upon the year 1900 as the golden age of American politics and journalism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers know so little about Hoboken that almost any news from there is surprising to them, in one sense, and in another the merest commonplace, however remarkable, intrinsically, it may be. (To try again for the idea deeply concealed in the preceding sentence, nothing that comes from Hoboken is astonishing, because anything might come from there without disturbing any preconceived notions, but on the other hand anything that comes from there is astonishing because nothing at all is expected thence.) So we both are and are not amazed by a letter dated Hoboken and signed by a Hobokener, which appears in The London Saturday Review. The writer of it, one JAMES H. BATES, seems to be a deep student of history and a statesman of highly original genius. He is worried about the future of England and warns its rulers not to repeat in South Africa the mistakes, most unfortunate from a British point of view, by which their predecessors lost control of the North American Continent Mr. BATES does not refer to events before but after the Revolution. Great Britain, he declares, might easily have retained the territory between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, since we, at the close of the war, had no power to enforce its cession. Secondly, England should have refused to recognize, and so have prevented, our acquisition of Louisiana, with the result, later, of herself getting possession of what is now our Far West, including California and Oregon. Lastly, England should have seized Alaska at the time of the Crimean war instead of waiting until Russia sold it to us. All this, according to the Hoboken authority, would have been done if Great Britain had possessed an Intelligence Department worthy of the name, in either her War or Foreign Office, and from the course, so far, of the Boer war, he suspects that she is still destitute of that useful utensil. And these are the speculations that occupy the minds of our neighbors across the river! But while the Londoners are pondering over Mr. BATES'S epistle, they might as well ask themselves what we would have been doing while they were acquiring all this land.

—Topeka has a New Farmers' Club, and the members thereof occasionally meet to partake of dinners arranged on a scale worthy of Kansas's new prosperity. Some of the speeches delivered at these banquets are eloquent, and all of them are enthusiastic. At the last dinner, Prof. S. J. HUNTER of the State University indulged in really passionate eulogy of alfalfa, which is, it seems, a most admirable herb. The most picturesque passage in the professor's oration was this: "'Up to the eyes in clover' has ever been one of the beatitudes; its superlative is, 'up to the eyes in alfalfa,' a consummation to be obtained in Kansas." Then the professor explained: "Alfalfa," he said, "the civilizer of the plains, has come from old Media, in Asia, to convert the short grass country into waving meadows and vernal fragrance. Independent of the laws of evaporation and condensation, it seeks its water supply far below the surface and with perennial regularity transforms the elements of air, earth, and water into food for man and beast. Of its abundance it unselfishly gives to all alike. Man, the dominant type, desirous of the major share, is forced to combat contending forms. Most aggressive is the voracious grasshopper." There is always something to detract from perfect happiness. Kansas has alfalfa, but, alas! she also has grasshoppers.

NUGGETS.

Makes Breakfast Pleasant.

New Cook—What does your husband like for his breakfast, Ma'am?
Mrs. Growells—Oh, he likes anything we haven't got.—Chicago News.

Small Supply.

"She pays her butler $5,000 a year."
"Yes, there are so few butlers who are really competent and yet look less important than her husband."—Detroit Journal.

A Foe to Sunday Closing.

"Mrs. Jones, why don't you lay in your Sunday provisions on Saturday?"
"Because if Mr. Jones comes home hungry late Sunday night he's liable to eat everything in the house."—Chicago Record.

Misplaced Lines.

Nell—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her.
Belle—Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it, "Lines on Mabel's Face."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

An Angel.

Rakely—What! I paid this bill yesterday.
Mainchance—Yes, but don't you remember what you said then?
Rakely—What did I say?
Mainchance—You said: "I'm going around paying off all my bills to-day, and to-morrow I'm going to begin all over again."—Philadelphia Press.

RHYMES FOR SMALL PEOPLE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Lordly Man and Lowly Mule.

Man is the greatest work of God,
The oxen are his slaves;
He lures the lightning from the cloud,
And harnesses the waves.

To him alone a soul is given,
And he receives at birth
The glorious hope of joy in heaven
When he is done with earth.

Man is sublime, the homely mule
Is made of poorer stuff,
But mules quit drinking, as a rule,
When they have had enough.

Man the Godlike, Goat the Mean.

The goat is not regarded as
A noble beast, and it
Has never won distinction for
An undue share of wit.

Compare the homely goat with man:
How Godlike does he stand;
How pitiful the beast becomes
And how absurdly planned!

Yet, while we look upon the goat
As neither fair nor wise,
It doesn't live by taking pills
Instead of exercise.

BUYS A STEAMSHIP LINE.

North German Lloyd Acquires the Holt Line of Singapore.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has purchased the Holt Line of Singapore, and will combine it with the recently purchased Scottish Oriental Line, under the name of Indo-Chinese Line, flying the North German Lloyd flag.

PRESENTS FOR THE KAISER.

Miners Bring Sausages, Salt, and Hard-Boiled Eggs.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A deputation of salt miners from Halle arrived here yesterday, bringing to the Emperor congratulations upon the opening of the new year and a number of gifts. The latter consisted of sausages, pyramids of salt and hard-boiled eggs that had been soaked in salt. The distribution of these gifts among the members of the royal household will require nine days. In the meantime the miners will be fed from the royal kitchen.

OFFER THANKS TO AMERICANS.

Parnell Memorial Committee Acts at a Dublin Meeting.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Parnell Memorial Committee in this city to-day, Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, presiding, John E. Redmond announced the result of the recent tour of the Lord Mayor and himself in the United States in the interest of the fund. He said the tour yielded £6,000.

The committee adopted a resolution thanking the people of the United States for their generosity, with particular reference to Richard Croker's donation of £3,000.

It was decided to proceed immediately with the erection of the memorial.

FRENCH CONSPIRATOR GUILTY.

High Court Convicts M. Buffet, but Acquits Four Others.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Senate High Court concluded the hearing of the conspiracy cases to-day with counsel's speech in defense of M. Guerin. The Court then retired to deliberate on its judgment.

Later the Court interrupted its deliberations, and announced that it had decided by a vote of 148 to 48 that M. Buffet was guilty, with extenuating circumstances; that it acquitted MM. Godefroy and De Vaux owing to the large majority in their favor, and that it acquitted MM. Sabran and De Ramel.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, without arriving at a decision respecting MM. Guerin and Déroulède.

WASHINGTON STATUE IN PARIS.

City Council Has Chosen a Site in the American Quarter.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The City Council has chosen the site for the equestrian statue of Washington. It is at the intersection of the Avenue d'Lena and the Avenue du Trocadero. It is a fine site, in the midst of the American quarter, with the Place du Trocadero, the Palais du Trocadero, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elysées close by. The pedestal has also been approved by the Council.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, has had charge of the matter, and has devoted much time to it. He found that the French people were greatly pleased with the idea of the statue, which is the result of the efforts of patriotic American women, who raised the necessary funds by subscription.

It is desired to unveil the statue July 3 next, the anniversary of Washington's acceptance of his commission as General, which act the statue represents. Daniel C. French is the sculptor of the statue and pedestal.

PORTUGAL'S CORTES OPENS.

Message from the Throne Fails to Mention the Transvaal.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The Cortes was opened to-day. The message from the throne declared that the cordiality of Portugal's relations with the other powers was shown by the presence in the Tagus of fleets of France, Germany, and Great Britain. The Government, it continued, had caused itself to be represented at the Brussels and The Hague Conferences, the former to check the abuses of alcoholism in South Africa and the latter to reduce the frequency and to minimize the horrors of war, and it was hoped that both humanitarian objects would be achieved.

The remainder of the speech was confined to domestic affairs, and no mention was made of Great Britain or the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported here that Great Britain officially acknowledges the correctness of the attitude of Portugal regarding Delagoa Bay. It is also asserted that inquiries instituted by the British Consul at Lorenzo Marques show that since hostilities began nothing contraband has been imported there except barbed wire and breadstuffs."

The Kaiser Entertains Attaches.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The foreign Military Attachés lunched with the Emperor yesterday. The Emperor and the Crown Prince at noon received the Japanese Minister, who presented the Order of the Chrysanthemum to the Crown Prince.

Charles Page Bryan in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister to Brazil, is here. Gen. Porter has given a dinner in his honor. He leaves for his post in a day or so.

Earthquake Destroys Russian Towns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2. — An earthquake yesterday destroyed ten villages in the Achalkalak District of the Government of Tiflis.

Money for Chilean Public Works.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 2.—The Government proposes to devote the surplus revenue—8,000,000 pesos—to public works.

DEATH DUE TO FROZEN PIPES.

Exploding Ranges Kill a Baby and Fatally Injure a Little Girl.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The water pipes in the house at 518 North Laurel Street froze last night, and when a fire was lighted in the range this morning there was an explosion. The thirteen months' old child of Thomas Cossaboon, which was playing on the floor at the time of the explosion, was struck by a piece of the range and instantly killed.

This was the second accident of the kind in the city within a few hours. David Bennett and his family moved from Salem yesterday into a house which had been unoccupied for some time. The water pipes were frozen. A fire was started in the range and the water back exploded. Mrs. Bennett was badly burned about the face, neck and arms. A little boy was struck in the eye with a live coal, and the eye destroyed. A little girl was struck by a piece of iron and one side of her face torn off. She cannot recover.

Will of Orleana R. E. Pell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—The will of Orleana R. E. Pell, who died in Paris a couple of weeks ago, was offered for probate here to-day. The document and its accompanying codicil were executed in Paris July 26 1899, and after a few bequests to her servants and attendants, and a bequest of $10,000 for the American Institute in Paris, the residue is divided equally between Charlotte Von Gorrissen, Martha Maria Anderson, Rosalie R. Ford, and Egbert Anderson, the latter being named the executor. The will also bequeaths $2,000 to Sidnie Newman of Newport. Consideration of the petition for probate of the will was continued to Jan. 22.

Alfred Morrison Exonerated.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Coroner Banning held an inquest to-day into the death of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, who was shot and killed by her husband on Friday morning. The jury found that the husband was not to blame and that the shot was fired while he was in a somnambulistic state following a gang of burglars standing beside his bed about to kill him and his wife.

Child Gets a $10,000 Verdict.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—A jury in the Circuit Court to-day brought in a verdict for $10,000 against the New Jersey Street Railway in favor of Ida H. Herlich, three years old, whose right hand was cut off by a trolley car on July 6 last.

FROZE TO SEE ACTOR IRVING.

Women Overcome While Waiting Outside Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn —Messenger Boys' Cold Job.

"I'll tell yer what, fellers. If dat Henry Irving comes ter Brooklyn agin I chucks up me job. I ain't no Eskimo," remarked Patsy Kelly, of the force of boys in a Fulton Street, Brooklyn, messenger office yesterday morning, hugging the steam radiator in the office and looking about him with an air of deep disgust.

His sentiment anent the great English tragedian was heartily and unanimously approved by the "fellers," all of whom were undergoing the process of thawing out.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are to appear at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn next week. The sale of seats for their engagement at that house began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Wise patrons of the drama in Brooklyn, knowing that there would be a rush for the choice seats, planned to get first pick by employing messenger boys to wait for the opening of the Columbia box office and buy their tickets for them.

The first boy appeared in the lobby of the theatre as early as 6 o'clock on Monday night. He was soon followed by another and another, until there were fully thirty of the lads in line. The boys suffered no discomfort while the theatre remained open, but when it was closed for the night and they were forced out of the warm corridor into the street the trying part of their experience began. All night long the boys hung about the doors of the theatre with teeth chattering and faces blue with the cold. They stamped their feet, whistled, sang, wrestled with each other, and resorted to other methods to keep from freezing.

Before daylight yesterday other boys and men began to arrive, and by the time the box office was opened the line of waiting people extended to the doors of the Post Office, half a block up Washington Street. Several women who were in line were overcome by the cold, and had to be taken into the Post Office corridor and thawed out.

MISS POTTER'S END IS NEAR.

The Elocutionist is Dying of Cancer at St. Luke's Hospital.

One of the most cheerful patients in St. Luke's Hospital is Jennie O'Neil Potter, who has been there for several days suffering from cancer of the stomach. Her end, the physicians say, is not far off. She may die at any time, and yet may linger for a couple of months longer. She was well known as an elocutionist, and made a great hit on the stage by reciting, "How Salvator Won."

She received a good many visitors on New Year's Day and recited for them, and said her greatest hope is to be able to appear before the public on the stage once more.

IRVING E. PINOVER RESIGNS.

Leaves the Business of Weber & Fields—London Trip Abandoned.

Irving E. Pinover, who for the last three months has looked after the business end of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, tendered his resignation yesterday to the actor-managers. The Assistant Treasurer of the house will fill the vacancy for the present. It was said Mr. Pinover severed his connection with the theatre for the purpose of returning to newspaper work.

The contemplated trip to London after the season in this city closes next April has been abandoned, owing to the serious condition of theatrical affairs in England, consequent upon the Boer war. The plan is now being mapped out to take the entire stock company for a tour of the largest cities of the United States, embracing a period of two or three months.

The music publishing firm of Weber, Fields & Stromberg, which heretofore controlled and handled all the music produced at the music hall, has been by mutual consent dissolved, the entire business being purchased by Witmark & Sons. This, it is said, was done to enable Weber and Fields to devote more attention to their theatrical enterprise

FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER'S PLAYS.

The Austrian Comedian's New Roles at the Irving Place Theatre.

As old Klapproth, the unsophisticated provincial, in Karl Lauff's "Pension Schoeller" Felix Schweighofer, whose engagement at the Irving Place Theatre continues with unabated success, is particularly well suited. His command of facial expression has not been so strongly illustrated in any other rôle, thus far. The piece is an old-fashioned farce or farcical comedy, but the remarkable talent of Schweighofer makes its performance worth while. Schoeller's boarding house is rich in the matter of eccentricity among its inmates.

A stagestruck youth, a posing retired Major, a literary lady, and other inmates are the kind of folks an innocent old man might well be led to suppose crazy. Albert, Klapproth's nephew, is not disposed to waste much time and labor to gratify that old person's droll whim to see the inside of a lunatic asylum. It occurs to him that it would be just as satisfying to the old man to see Schoeller's pension, if he can be made to believe that a lunatic asylum.

The scheme works well. Klapproth's moods under the influence of the presence of the supposed lunatics form an amusing study. His fearful delight, his timidity, his desire to humor the fancies of all, his constant surprise are denoted by the comedian with flawless art. Later in the play the fun grows wilder, for by a series of misunderstandings the boarders all visit Klapproth at his country home.

"Pension Schoeller" will be acted to-night. To-morrow night the play will be "Gypsflgur," a farce with songs, in which Schweighofer is said to have another thoroughly congenial rôle.

"The Village Postmaster" Souvenirs.

Next Monday night Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre will distribute handsome souvenirs in commemoration of the three hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Village Postmaster." The present will consist of figured china tea pots, and will be given to every woman in attendance at that performance.

SUNDAY CONCERTS STOPPED.

Police in Washington Close a Theatre in an Unusual Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Sunday concerts at one of the local theatres have been stopped by Major Sylvester, the Chief of Police, in an unusual manner. Two performances had been given when a Lieutenant of Police was sent to the manager to request him to close his theatre. There is no law on the subject, so that the manager was asked to obey, not a law, but "public sentiment."

A year ago a similar attempt was made by three theatres, and Major Sylvester sent them the same request that they should "respect public sentiment," and they closed their doors. "We brought public sentiment to bear on the managers last year," said the Major to-day, "and we will do it again this year if they do not close."

Receiver for Theatrical Company.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day appointed James F. O'Mealie receiver of "The Bowery After Dark" Company, which broke up in Paterson early in November. The receiver was appointed on application of Rocco Defina, who claims his partner, Alfred W. Woods, took the management of the company from him at Port Jervis, N. Y., and that he has not received back any of the money he put into the enterprise. After the company went to pieces Philip Sullivan of New York purchased the rights to the piece, had it remounted, and it is now in Philadelphia.

Mr. Trompen Will Not Appear.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Rev. J. N. Trompen, pastor of the Ridgewood Church of the Christian Reformed denomination, has announced he will not answer the summons of the Classis of his church to appear before it on Tuesday next to answer charges. He is accused of insubordination and also with ill-treating a little girl who had been adopted by him.

Arthur Hillebrand Ill.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Ex-Capt. Arthur Hillebrand, right tackle on the Princeton football eleven, and also Captain of the baseball team of 1899, was taken sick with malarial fever this afternoon. He was removed to McCosh Infirmary.

DANGERS IN THE TRUSTS

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale Points Them Out.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE AT FAULT

Political Ethics, It Is Asserted, Must Be Reformed Before Combinations Are Adequately Controlled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—President Hadley of Yale delivered the chief address at the Chicago University convocation to-day. He said in part:

"An unusually well-informed foreign critic, Mr. Muirhead, has recently published the opinion that the standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower. There is reason to think that in this view he represents the consensus of opinion of well-informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic. The causes for this condition of things demand serious attention. A failure to carry into politics the same kind of ethical standard which is applied in matters of personal morals implies, as a rule, that there is something in a people's political condition to whose understanding it has not fully grown up. Such a failure implies a defect in public judgment rather than in individual character. It indicates that we do not know what virtues must be exercised for the maintenance of organized society as well as we know what virtues are necessary to the harmonious living of individuals among their neighbors.

"Organization in business, in local politics, and in National politics has brought with it an inequality of opportunity and an unfairness of conditions in which the game of life is played. Competitive business is giving place to trusts. The town meeting has been supplanted by the organized municipality. The old federation of States with strong traditions of home rule has become a centralized nation, reaching out beyond its old borders to rule over other nations less civilized than itself.

"Under these circumstances it becomes impossible for the community to rest competently in that equality of morality which seemed sufficient for the needs of a generation earlier. We can no longer rely upon competition to protect the consumers against abuse when industry has become so highly organized that all production is centralized in the control of a single body. It is no longer true, in the sense that it was fifty years ago, that each man may be left free to manage his own business and that the community will find its work best done as a consequence of such freedom. Commerce and industry are no longer to be regarded as games where we have nothing to do but to applaud the most skillful player when he wins, and rest in the assurance that his triumph is in line with the best interests of the community as a whole.

"What was once regarded as a game has now become a trust, not merely in the superficial and accidental sense in which the name 'trust' is now applied to all large combinations of capital, but in a profounder sense—as a trust exercised on behalf of the public, which it is in the power of those who control this capital to use well or ill, at their pleasure, without adequate restraint from any quarter. Where competition is thus become a remote contingency, and where law is almost necessarily inadequate unless it be made so strict as to forbid the good no less than the evil in private business enterprise, a new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity for the American people—a system which shall treat the Director no longer as an individual pursuing private business of his own and with the right to resent the suggestion that he should conduct it unselfishly, but as having moral responsibility to his stockholders, to his workingmen, and to the consumers that purchase his goods or his services. In the absence of such an ethical advance, no political or legal solution of the so-called trust problem is likely to be effective.

"Until there is a fundamental reform in the code of political ethics which the community imposes upon its members, public trusts will be no more adequately controlled than private ones. Nay, they are likely to be even less adequately controlled, because a public official, holding his power as a tool of a ring, and acknowledging no allegiance to standards higher than those which have made his organization successful, is as a rule more firmly intrenched in authority than the representative of any private corporation, however extensive or powerful. Until such a change is made, the socialistic ideal of reforming abuse of private trust by the substitution of public trust will be but the substitution of one set of masters for another.

"If this difficulty is felt in internal affairs, where those who suffer are, at any rate, citizens and men of action, with the power to make their protests heard even where they cannot make their resistance successful, much worse will it be in dealing with colonies and dependencies. Under an imperialistic policy our Government cannot remain what it was. It must grow either worse or better. It cannot remain the same where the struggle for success is as far as possible disassociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or a direct acceptance of trust.

"Our own experience with problems other than these, and the experience of England with this particular problem, both warrant us in the belief that we shall move toward a better solution rather than toward a worse.

"A country which has in so many of its parts passed in a single generation from the lawlessness of frontier life to the extreme of legality may readily in a generation more pass from a state where conceptions of public duty are bounded by legality alone to one where they are inspired by a moral obligation which will carry into the conduct of public affairs the principles and the sentiments which we recognize as private ones."

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

Charged by Judge McMahon to Give Attention to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, swore in the January Grand Jury yesterday. Judge McMahon, after following the usual procedure by reading the law for the guidance of the jurors, made reference to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit matter by saying: "I have here a document in the nature of a presentment which was handed down by your predecessors. Give this matter the same careful and conscientious consideration required by law as you would to any other case."

This was the extent of the reference, and after delivering himself of this brief charge he went on to say that there were two hundred and seventeen prisoners in the Tombs, and of that number ninety-eight were held for the action of the Grand Jury, and the remainder were awaiting trial. Judge McMahon said he regarded this as a remarkably small number of cases, and he was of the opinion that the District Attorney's office should be congratulated for its good work of the year.

In speaking of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit affair, Acting District Attorney Unger said: "All I wish to say now is that the matter is in statu quo. The Grand Jurors did not touch upon it to-day or refer to it officially in any way. They had a good deal of routine work to attend to, there being quite an accumulation. Just when the Rapid Transit case will be taken up or what will be done I cannot say. If the jury wishes to take action it will summon those witnesses who appeared before the former jury and possibly others."

The January Grand Jury is as follows: James S. Curry, foreman, merchant, 45 East Tenth Street; J. G. King Duer, retired, 60 East Fifty-third Street; William Jungehaus, trimmings, 458 Broadway; F. W. Smith, merchant, 36 West Thirty-sixth Street; Samuel Love, real estate, 142 West Twenty-second Street; Hugh D. Auchincloss, merchant, 22 William Street; Edward D. Depew, grocer, 14 Harrison Street; John G. O'Keefe, broker, 66 Broadway; De Forest Grant, President, 287 Fourth Avenue; William F. Dorflinger, glass, 36 Murray Street, Edward Dwight, Jr., insurance, 27 William Street; George Reed, painter, 1,464 Third Avenue; Meyer Jonasson, cloaks, 817 Broadway; John D. Barry, retired, 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Edward G. Wells, Secretary, 100 Warren Street; John Vesey, blue stone, 1,125 First Avenue; Calman C. Haas,

THE FALL OF O'DONNELL

Town Taken by Troops Under Command of Col. Burt.

A FILIPINO LED AMERICANS

Took the Negro Twenty-fifth to the Place Where 125 Prisoners with Munitions Were Captured.

BAMBAN, Luzon Nov. 26.—During a general advance such as the one made from Angeles to Dagupan by our soldiers during the last two weeks, there occur many episodes which can be only briefly chronicled at the time, but are worthy of lasting recognition. After the rush of the advance is over, when the provisions have caught up with the columns and officers have resumed the comforts of army life, then comes the time for the telling of tales.

There was the taking of the town of O'Donnell by Col. Burt's Twenty-fifth Infantry, for instance. The name O'Donnell is a relic of the Irish in Spain; there is an "O'Reilly" Street in Havana, Chile has her warship O'Higgins, and Luzon has her O'Donnell from the same cause. O'Donnell lies some six miles northwest of Bamban and off the railroad from Manila to Dagupan. Our main advance missed O'Donnell on its way north. When an officer of Bell's Thirty-sixth was told of Col. Burt's capture he swore gently and said: "And to think we stopped a day in Capas, and Capas is only three miles from O'Donnell."

The Twenty-fifth was stationed at Bamban, having arrived there after a hard march from down the track. They had missed the excitement, the hurrah of fighting. Like many another regiment supporting those in the lead, they had the hard work without the stimulus of battle, and the Twenty-fifth, like many another regiment, was anxious for a fight.

On Nov. 17 a Filipino came to the outposts of the Twenty-fifth, and, throwing his Captain's shoulder-straps on the ground, said, expressively, "No quiero mas," ("I don't want any more.") He was taken to Col. Burt, well treated, and well fed. It soon was learned that this man had several followers out in the bush, also anxious to surrender, and only awaiting news of their leader's reception at our hands before venturing in themselves.

"Go and fetch them," said Col. Burt; "we'll give each man $15 who turns in a rifle." These men came and their eyes opened with wonder at their good fortune when the Colonel counted out thirty Mexican dollars for each good rifle surrendered. They were fed and the good food warmed the cockles of their hearts.

"Over here about six miles is O'Donnell filled with soldiers and arms," said the Filipino Captain, "and if you want to send men to surprise and capture the town I'll lead them."

This was just what the Twenty-fifth wanted to do; there was no doubt of that. Preparations were made at once, and the evening of the 18th at 9 o'clock Companies B, K, and E, under command of Capt. Leonhaeuser, started for O'Donnell under the guidance of the traitorous Filipino Captain. Lieuts. Martin and Sharen commanded Company B, Company K was commanded by Lieut. Bates, while Capt. Albright and Lieut. McNally officered Company E. Lieut. Schenck accompanied the expedition as Battalion Adjutant.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, when the night air was positively cold, the advancing command sighted a Filipino outpost on top of a hill. It was deserted. The next Filipino outpost was at a palm-leaf shack at the edge of the road. Lieut Bates surrounded the house with a detail of K company. Inside ten men could be seen sleeping.

"We have the town surrounded," said Lieut. Bates in Spanish, speaking into a black window two feet from his head. "If you surrender quickly we won't hurt you, if you give an alarm we'll kill you." This was too tempting a proposition even to consider. Out of the dark windows the insurgents passed three rifles, three bags of cartridges, and even a bowl of rice. Then three abject and frightened Tagalogs came out to the Americans with humble protestations of friendship.

At this moment the yellow, barking, howling curs that infest every village on the island, gave the alarm. There was an immediate move toward the town and a few scattered shots were fired as our troops entered, but the bugles played "Cease," and the order was obeyed. We were in the town now, and the colored soldiers showed a grim and great earnestness in their work of gathering in prisoners, rifles and bolos. Strong black arms caught fleeing insurgents upon the streets and hauled them from under beds and beneath houses.

Daylight now came, and with the same earnestness the searching went on. Order appeared out of the confusion of the first rush, and it was seen that the prisoners, as fast as taken, were being rounded up in a roofless church, facing the plaza. One hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including two insurgent Majors and two Lieutenants, were captured, and it was said by these latter that not more than forty managed to escape, so sudden and unexpected was the attack.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the command started to return, bringing with it the prisoners, some 225 rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition, loaded on bull carts procured in the town. The soldiers were pleased and elated with the result of the expedition, and on the home march they hauled the bull carts out of mudholes with alacrity and good spirits. The trip back seemed very long, for the sun was getting hot and the men sleepy. That same afternoon Company E of the Twenty-fifth returned to O'Donnell to gather in sixty-nine more rifles, and they destroyed certain insurgent supplies and an outfit for the reloading of rifle cartridges. The hundred and twenty-five prisoners were fed and then released.

The exciting adventure of Sergt. Green of this regiment occurred the same morning, and at a point about three miles south of here. It is necessary to explain that between the towns of Angeles and Bamban, a distance of some eight miles, the insurgents had utterly destroyed the railroad track, carrying the rails into Tarlac and burning the sleepers. The big iron bridge one mile south of Bamban had been wrecked with dynamite. Hence there is a gap in the road, over which all supplies for the army above us must be conveyed in bull carts. The bull cart road and the old railroad bed follow close to each other between Bamban and Mabalacat, a hamlet four miles south of here; in some places the two roads are but 200 yards apart.

On this morning a Spanish prisoner, an emaciated young man held for sixteen months among the insurgents and finally released by the recent American advance, was walking down the bed of the former railroad track between Bamban and Mabalacat in company with two unarmed American soldiers. About three miles south of here these three men were suddenly fired upon by Filipinos ambushed in the jungle lining the path. Sergt. Green was on the wagon of this attack was in plain sight of the three men under fire. The Spaniards and the two Americans immediately broke across the field toward the escort wagon, followed first by the bullets of the Filipinos and then by the Filipinos themselves. Sergt. Green saw them all coming; so did the driver of the wagon, who started his mules on a run.

"Stop her!" yelled Sergt. Green, "and wait for these fellows."

"We ain't got no arms, and them devils will be on us with bolos," was the reply.

"You stop them mules and get down in your wagon. I'll do the fighting," answered Green. He stood up with his six-shooter and emptied it twice over the heads of the fugitives and into their pursuers. They stopped and poured two volleys directly at the wagon. Strange to say not a man nor a mule was hit. The three fleeing men had almost gained the road and the wagon when a last shot from the insurgents dropped the Spaniard. He was bundled into the wagon, and then the mules galloped into town.

Ten minutes later a detail from the Mabalcat garrison was on the spot, but the Filipinos had disappeared. The wounded Spaniard is in the hospital at Mabalacat and will die.

FILIPINOS FEAR THE PRIESTS.

Believe that Mgr. Chapelle and Father McKinnon Will Support the Spanish Brotherhoods.

MANILA, Jan 2.—Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, arrived here this morning on the United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco Dec. 8. He will lodge in the house formerly occupied by Charles Denby, of the Philippine Advisory Commission. This action on the part of Mgr. Chapelle settles the contest between the various friar brotherhoods in Manila who, separately, have been using their influence to obtain the privilege of entertaining the Archbishop and the Rev. Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers and now a Regular Army Chaplain, who was also a passenger on the Sherman.

It is said that the friars are striving to get Mgr. Chapelle's ear for the purpose of securing better protection for individual interests.

The arrival of the Papal Delegate directs attention to the question of the Church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines, including the matters of deciding the brotherhoods' claims to real estate and other property, of the Church receiving State support, and of the re-establishment of Spanish curates in native parishes. By the appointment of Mgr. Chapelle as Archbishop Nozaleda's successor the Filipinos and Spaniards feel that steps will be taken in these momentous matters which may bring infinite good or evil to the islands. Consequently, Mgr. Chapelle's actions will be closely watched and fully discussed.

All classes of the brotherhoods are anxious to send representatives to the parishes in the provinces recently occupied by the Americans. This matter will soon be brought to Mgr. Chapelle's attention and his aid in this connection will be solicited. Inasmuch as the question of the expulsion of the brotherhoods from the islands and the freedom of the people from the alleged injustice of some members of the orders has always been declared to be the principal couse of the revolt of the Filipinos against Spain's sovereignty, long-time residents of the islands declare that if the friars are returned to their former parishes, the natives, seeing them return under American administration, will surely attack and kill them and otherwise cause disorder.

Revolutionists have started the rumor that Mgr. Chapelle intends eventually to appoint Father McKinnon as Archbishop of the Philippines. The latter's defense of the brotherhoods in the American newspapers has been translated and circulated among the natives for the purpose, it is declared, of showing that Father McKinnon will support the brotherhoods if he is elected. Such statements as these create uneasiness among the natives, which is increased by recent news from Spain to the effect that Mgr. Chapelle will support the brotherhoods.

The Tagalogs, it is declared, have become more embittered against the Church since Archbishop Nozaleda excommunicated an insurgent priest, and, it is added, the number of Protestant marriages among the natives continually increases.

SMUGGLING ON PANAY ISLAND.

The Navy, by Hard Work, Breaks Up the Traffic in Carrying Provisions to Insurgents.

ILOILO, Panay Island, Philippines, Nov. 13, 1899.—The geographical disposition of islands and coast line near Iloilo, and the proximity of the insurgent forces in need of provisions and contraband of war made the smuggling and blockade running of stores and munitions from Iloilo to the rebels a possible and profitable industry. In Iloilo there were many men ready and anxious to engage in this occupation, for the profits to be derived from the successful landing of a cargo of rice, kerosene, and matches in rebel territory were large, and, until the navy took the matter of its suppression strongly in hand, the attendant risk of capture was not great enough to deter men of an adventurous turn of mind. But now it is not so easy, the Concord and the two gunboats, Paragua and Pampanga have been exercising great vigilance over this smuggling, and the man who can run a cargo to-day is either very skillful or very lucky.

Three miles south of Iloilo, and forming the southern shelter of Iloilo Bay, is the Island of Guimaras. It is twenty-five miles long and about ten miles wide, and thus, skirting the southern shores of Panay, it forms Iloilo Straits, which must be traversed by all vessels coming to this port. Guimaras is not American territory, and this only because we have never attempted to occupy it. The inhabitants of the island, some ten thousand, are Visayans, and they would be very glad of the protection of the United States. As it is, they are subjected to the raids of insurgents from Panay, who come over and levy a tribute of money and food and make use of Guimaras as a way station for provisions between Iloilo and the insurgent territory immediately surrounding it. Running north from Iloilo the coast of Panay is full of bays, indents, and small islands, all of which are helps to the smuggler and serve to render the work of our patrolling gunboats more difficult.

Guimaras Island is full of miniature valleys and mountains, and from the sea its aspect is most pleasing; it was formerly a popular pleasure resort. Parties were made up for Sunday excursions across the harbor to Guimaras and foreign residents had bungalows and Summer homes there. The island produces primarily lime, which is essential in the extracting of sugar from the cane, and secondly it was the truck garden for Iloilo. Milk, fruit, chickens, and vegetables came over each morning to the Iloilo market.

In exchange, Guimaras drew the supply of rice from Iloilo. Guimaras, not being insurgent territory, was a proper market for rice and other provisions to be used by the inhabitants of the island, and then it was but a short step back to Panay, but this time to insurgent territory, where rice was in great demand. The boats used in this traffic are known locally as paroas. A paroa is a narrow canoe with wide bamboo outriggers on each side. It is propelled by a square lateen sail and steered by a rudder dragging over the starboard stern which the helmsman cleverly manipulates with his feet. The boats range in length from twenty to eighty feet, and with a good wind astern can easily distance our coast patrol.

The near-by island of Negros also offered a good excuse for smuggling into Panay. Negros is at peace, and all her coast towns are occupied by American troops, hence merchants in Iloilo have a right to clear schooners with provisions to points on Negros. To reach Negros ships pass out the northern entrance of Iloilo straits, between Guimaras and the mainland. A schooner bent on smuggling and cleared for Negros will coast along Panay watching for a flaw of wind to carry her over. If no gunboats are in sight the same wind will carry her humming into some bay on Panay, near the insurgent town of Bonate, for instance, where her cargo can be sold at such good profit that the schooner can be beached until these troublous times are over.

Many a coasting steamer is missing from Iloilo port to-day, and the merchant owners naively declare they fear these must be lost. Or, if the schooner finds no chance to get into Panay she will continue on to Negros and unload with all the earmarks of honesty. From certain points on Negros it is only a two hours' sail to Panay, and paroas carried cargo over to the insurgents under cover of darkness. This method was possible because our garrisons on Negros are small; many towns have but a dozen or so American soldiers and it is impossible for these men to watch long reaches of a coast well cut up into bays and inlets.

This, then, was the field for profitable smuggling out of Iloilo back into Panay, and the field was actively occupied when our navy, represented by the Concord and the former Spanish gunboats Pampanga and Paragua, developed an activity and watchfulness that has put a new phase upon the industry. The former Spanish gunboats here mentioned were built for service in these waters and are consequently more useful in their present ocupation than are any vessels of our own. They are both of about 200 tons burden, draw eight feet of water, and can steam nine knots. They are unprotected.

The steam launch Nesan, belonging to the office of the Captain of the Port, is armed with a Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and has been by no means inactive in putting down smuggling and discouraging the transfer of rebel troops to and from Panay. There was a dark night about three weeks ago when the Nesan was coming down the coast inside of Guimaras, showing no lights, and ran right atop of a collection of paroas carrying insurgents from a cove on the Panay side, apparently over to Guimaras, for one of their raids on the inhabitants. The Nesan asked no questions when once assured of the facts; there was the revolving cannon and a swift steam launch quick and sure to her helm; there followed a few moments of swift manoeuvring, the snapping of bamboo outriggers and confusion; the Hotchkiss cannon spun around, and the flashes showed struggling forms in the water. It can safely be said this particular raiding expedition was thoroughly discouraged.

The two gunboats and the Concord ceaselessly patrol the coast; with no lights showing, they slip into bays and behind headlands; they are always on the watch for coasting craft whose papers are not in order or who are approaching parts of the coast where they can have no legitimate business. The work is hard and wearing, but the results have been most satisfactory.

A paroa was bought and freighted out of Iloilo by four natives, who swore allegiance to the United States for the purpose of navigating their craft. She was seen by the Pampanga to be acting suspiciously and ordered to halt. Instead of obeying she turned to fly, with a good wind astern. Then a remarkable shot from the Pampanga's three-pounder settled the matter. At 2,800 yards the shot carried away the paroa's mast, and she was easy prey. When the Pampanga closed in, several bolts of insurgent uniform cloth were found floating behind the canoe, likewise two insurgent uniforms, while two of the crew of four were naked. All four are prisoners now, and it is only a question of a few days before the sailors will tell who the insurgent officers may be.

The people of Guimaras have shown a noticeable aptitude for their new and approaching Americanism. They have organized a local Vigilance Committee for their protection against the raiders from Panay, and have already caught their first man red-handed. They are unfamiliar with lynching, but the culprit has been sentenced to crucifixion.

LAWTON RELIEF FUND GROWS.

Gen. Corbin Has $39,263.35 on Hand, and Says More than Hoped for Has Been Subscribed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Corbin, Chairman of the Lawton Relief Committee, announces that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund received up to noon to-day amount to $39,263.35, which does not include all the subscriptions made to independent agents in various outside cities.

Gen. Corbin also announces that the amount subscribed already exceeds the amount hoped for when the movement was originated, and is amply sufficient for the purposes of the fund, which is to raise the mortgage on the Lawton homestead at Redlands, Cal., and to provide for the education of the children. Owing to the highly gratifying success of the movement, it has been decided to close the subscription lists on the 5th inst.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department walked into Gen. Corbin's office at the War Department this morning, and handed him $100 in gold for the Lawton fund, remarking that "it was a farmer's contribution to a soldier's widow."

Another contribution to the fund received by Gen. Corbin to-day was a check for $1,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

New York Subscriptions.

The Bankers' Trust Company's quota of the Lawton Fund was increased to $5,028.94 yesterday by $301 in new subscriptions, as follows: Thomas H. Hubbard, $100; Mrs. Ellen P. Kellogg, $25; H. A. Butjer & Co., $25; China and Japan Trading Company, $100; cash, $1; cash, $25; M. C. Bouvier, $25.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty report is as follows:

Deaths since last report: Wounded by natives, Dec. 16, George A. Wagner, F, Fourteenth Infantry. Drowned accidentally at Bacoor, Nov. 19, Patrick Hart, F, Fourteenth Infantry; Manila, Dec. 27, William Ott, Corporal, D, Twenty-first Infantry. Acute dysentery, Dec. 23, John H. Buckner, musician, E, Thirteenth Infantry; Dec. 18, George W. Magann, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 8, Troy Hamilton, I, — Cavalry. Chronic dysentery, Dec. 23, Andrews McKlelland, H, Thirty-first Infantry; Dec. 21, Joseph H. Soltes, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 26, James Shanahan, A, Twenty-eighth Infantry; John A. Regan, M, Thirteenth Infantry. Chronic diarrhoea, Dec. 24, William Crabb, E, Fourteenth Infantry; Dec. 25, John C. Cain, I, Twenty-first Infantry; Dec. 23, Michael Kane, civilian, late I, Twenty-second Infantry. Typhoid, Dec. 28, Andrew L. Gilken, M, Eleventh Cavalry; Dec. 20, James Croffey, D, Sixth Infantry; Dec. 30, George P. Leets, hospital steward. Variola, Dec. 26, Hume Dulin, L, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William W. Adams, M, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Pneumonia, Oct. 19, John L. Williams, K, Twenty-second Infantry. Malaria, Dec. 20, Robert Culhane, H, Sixth Infantry. Cachexia, Dec. 27, Edward J. Kelly, F, Thirteenth Infantry. Acute alcoholism, Dec. 23, Michael Aldwin, D, Thirteenth Infantry. Gunshot wound in action, Dec. 13, Winthrop Richardson, Corporal, H, Fourth Cavalry.

CONFIRM SOLDIERS' COMPLAINTS.

Officers Say Reported Conditions on the Manauense Were Facts.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—Col. Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Hayes, who commanded the three companies of that regiment on board the transport Manauense, which arrived here Nov. 28 and reported terrible experiences at sea, the steamer being classed as unseaworthy, undermanned, and short of provisions, have filed official reports corroborating in every detail the account of the voyage sent out at the time of the arrival of the ship describing the hardships of the soldiers.

The Colonel's report, which is particularly vigorous, recommends a claim against the ship's owners for the uniforms of the whole battalion, which were ruined during the passage.

PHILIPPINES AND THE SENATE.

The Situation in the Islands to be Discussed Soon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is probable that very soon after the Senate reconvenes there will be more or less discussion of the situation in the Philippines, the resolutions of Senators Tillman, Bacon, Morgan, and Hoar being used as a text for the speech-making.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who spent several months in Luzon and other islands of the archipelago, and made a special study of conditions there in preparation for consideration of the Philippine question when it came in Congress, probably will make an elaborate and comprehensive speech soon after the discussion begins. He has had several conferences with the President on the subject.

Plans of Philippine Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Schurman will not return to the Philippines with the other members of the Philippine Commission when the body goes back to Manila, on account of his duties at Cornell. Admiral Dewey's return is also more than doubtful. Mr. Denby and Prof. Worcester will remain on the commission after it completes the report upon which it is now engaged, and will return to Manila to aid in the establishment of civil government.

Military Attache at Paris Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major Alexander Rodgers of the Sixth Cavalry has at his own request been relieved from duty as military attaché at the United States Embassy at Paris and ordered to join his regiment in this country.

AGAINST SLAVERY IN GUAM.

Capt. Leary Decrees the System Be Abolished Feb. 22—Also Deports All Spanish Priests.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—A naval officer who has arrived here from Guam brings a proclamation issued by Capt. Leary, Naval Governor of that island, decreeing the absolute prohibition and total abolition of slavery or peonage, the order taking effect Feb. 22.

The prologue of the proclamation declares that the Spanish system of peonage, amounting to slavery, is a menace to popular liberty, and a violation of the privileges guaranteed by the American Constitution.

Capt. Leary also deported all the Spanish priests, for reasons which he deemed sufficient.

New Torpedo Boat Shows High Speed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—The torpedo boat Goldsborough was given a second builders' trial by the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works. The machinery worked perfectly, and during an eight-minute run she steamed at the rate of thirty-two miles per hour against a two-mile current.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Nashville arrived at Manila Saturday, making the fourth of the five vessels recently ordered to Manila at the suggestion of Admiral Dewey.

The transport Logan, from New York Nov. 20, has arrived at Singapore on her way to Manila.

The hospital ship Missouri left Manila Dec. 31 for San Francisco with 286 sick soldiers on board.

The cruiser Chicago, Admiral Schley's flagship, arrived at Montevideo yesterday.

The Machias has arrived at Santo Domingo and the Lancaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Yankton left Port Antonio yesterday for Banes.

The transport Sedgwick left Havana Dec. 31 for Nuevitas, where she will take aboard the Fifteenth United States Infantry and proceed to New York.

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The clear, crisp weather of the last few days has made country life so enjoyable that the many people who went out to the various suburban resorts for over the New Year's Day have not yet returned. There is skating at Tuxedo, and at Meadow Brook there have been some interesting games of hockey on the ice. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Miss May Bird have been among the fashionable women who have taken part in these diversions. In town it has been rather dull. There was litle going on yesterday, and the calendar for to-day is hardly better filled. There are a few receptions, and of course the usual meetings of the dancing classes.

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The matrimonial event of to-day will be the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling and Mr. Charles Edward Manierre, at Calvary Church at noon. There will be this evening the second meeting of the Wednesday Cotillion, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick will hold a reception at their residence, 22 West Fifty-first Street. The second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, and the Bachelors and Spinsters will have their second dance at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman will give a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked among others the Countess de Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Churchill, parents of Mrs. Harold Baring; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Parker Corning, W. R. Morgan, Mrs. Gouverneur, M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Ellsworth, Mrs. G. Olyphant Vail, Mrs. J. K. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Heyl, of Philadelphia, and three daughters; Col. Edward Gebhard, and Mrs. Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, Miss Catharine Williams, Sidney Stewart Williams, Ramsay Turnbull, Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Edith M. Van Buren, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Mrs. H. A. Wainwright and three daughters, Mrs. W. J. White and children, Mrs. J. K. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Mitchell and children, and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter. If Mrs. Leiter really sails it will be a surprise to Washington as well as to New York society, and means that she probably goes over to meet her daughters, who have been visiting their sister, Lady Curzon, in India. It is hardly likely that Mrs. Leiter herself will this winter take the long trip to India.

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Among those sailing on the Germanic on Saturday, which will be the last White Star sailing until the Oceanic departs on Jan. 24, are Mrs. A. L. Black, Mr. Tracey Dows, Mrs. C. Poer French, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gray, and Mr. Ritchie. The American Line resumes weekly sailing with the departure of to-day's ship, the New York, and among those booked to sail on her are Theodore C. Bates, W. F. Clark, and Miss Ethel Duncan.

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The graduates of St. Paul's School resident in New York and surrounding towns will meet this evening in the building of the Medico-Legal Society, 17 West Forty-third Street. The rector, Dr. Joseph Coit, and a number of the masters will be present, and after the meeting a supper will be enjoyed. The number of prominent men in all lines of business and in the professions in this city, proud of the fact that they are St. Paul boys and who will be present at the reunion this evening, makes it a really notable event.

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Mrs. James Wilson Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street gave a dance at Dodworth's last evening for her daughter, Miss Catharine M. Clark. The rooms were decorated with palms. Mrs. and Miss Clark received the guests. Mrs. Clark's gown was of purple velvet, and she wore diamond ornaments. Miss Clark's costume was of Renaissance lace over pink liberty silk. There was no cotillion. The dance was a large one, there being between 150 and 175 guests present. Among the guests were Miss Van Nest, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss May Low, Miss Alta Rockefeller, the Misses Katherine and Daisy McClure, the Misses Ethel and Edith Gould, Miss Plummer, Miss Anna Mead, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Lily Lefferts, Miss Elizabeth Swift, Miss Fanny Foote, Miss Molly Hayes, Miss Beadleston, the Misses Léonie and Anita de Bary, Miss Julia Clark, Miss May Flower, Miss Louise Grace, Miss Margie Hulburt, Miss Nettie McClay, the Misses Sinclair, Miss Grace White, the Misses Van Orden, the Misses Owen, Miss Fox, Miss Helen Sahler, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Cowing, Mr. and Mrs. Selah B. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. B. Adams Batchelor, and the Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry Brookfield, the Messrs. Campbell, Crowell, Nathan Flower, James P. Grace, Albert Gallatin, Lawrence Ellimman, R. Lefferts, Jr., Heth Lorton, J. F. Plummer, Jr., Joseph Stout, Jr., Fred Woodruff, Arthur Wily, Spottswood Bowers, Seymour Perkins, L. T. Martin, Newton Schafer, Jr., the Messrs. Brokaw, Lawrence Mead, Thomas S. Strong, Jr., Dudley Dupignac, Gano S. Dun, Henry Dalley, Jr., Edward Kirkland, Dr. L. Williams, E. Morgan Brookfield, and T. Savage Clay. The affair ended about midnight and a supper was served by Maresi.

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It has been generally announced that Miss Alta Rockefeller is to give a musicale on Thursday evening, Jan. 4. This is a mistake. Miss Rockefeller is a member of a club known as the Thursday Evening Musicale Club, which gives four musicales during the season. The first was held at the Rockefeller residence some weeks ago. The next one, on Jan. 4, will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Coles, 249 West Seventy-second Street. The club in question has about twenty-five members. Some professionals are included in the membership, and the members are privileged to invite guests to the affairs.

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Among dinners and theatre parties for young people given last night was that of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, the guests and the play having been announced yesterday in this column. On Jan. 5 Mrs. Pierpont Edwards gives a small dinner to the young people, who will afterward go with her to the dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex. The four other patronesses of this dance will also give dinners to other parties of young people, all afterward going in stages to this dance. On Monday, Jan. 8, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street will give a small dinner for her niece, Miss Helen White Stevens. Among the guests will be Miss Molly Lefferts, Dorothy Edwards, Chloise Hatch, Oscar E. Stevens, Goelet Shcroeder, Louis De Koven, and Reginald S. Willets, Jr.

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The second Junior Cotillion was danced last evening at Sherry's. There was a large attendance of members and a number of guests. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Mrs. Henry F. Osborn assisted Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in receiving. The cotillion was led by Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, who danced with Miss Crocker. Among the matrons present last night who are subscribers to these dances were Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. The cotillion began shortly after 9 and ended soon after midnight. The dancers were mostly of the younger element, and among them were Miss Julia and Miss Edith Clark, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Metcalf, the Misses Dominick, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Van Nest, Miss Bowers, the Misses De Coppet, de Peyster, and Delafield, Miss May Gallatin, the Misses Higginson, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Atterbury, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Amy G. Olyphant, Miss Mary Moran, and the Messrs. Higginson, Marshall and Murray Dodge, Anson W. Hard, Jr., Harry Batcheler, and Sands.

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Mr. John D. Crimmins gave a dinner New Year's evening at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, to Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana. Among the other guests were the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Ferranti, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mr. Hugh Kelly.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street will give a luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. The guests will be the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Mary Crimmins, Elsie Ladd, Jean Brown, Katherine McClure, Hilda Tiffany, Emily Trowbridge, Mildred C. Dix, and Emily Grugan. Miss Caterini Fachiri and Miss Lottie Miller, the latter a débutante of last season, and the former who is to make her début next season, were the only girls present not débutantes of the present season.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has sent out cards for a reception in honor of Miss Crocker of California for Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6. The following week she will give a cotillion for Miss Crocker, as already announced.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave last evening in their apartment in the Tiffany Building, 27 East Seventy-second Street, the first of a series of informal musicales which are to take the place this season of the two large musical entertainments at which these hostesses have entertained for some seasons past New York society in general. There were present last evening some 150 men and women, for the most part intimate friends of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and some very excellent music was enjoyed. Miss MacDougall, the soprano, and M. Golgoco, the baritone, sang, and Mr. David Mannes rendered some selections on the violin. After the music a buffet supper was served. Among the guests last evening were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Callender, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse, Mrs. Henry Clews, Dr. Holbrooke Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Breese, Miss De Barril, and Miss Whitney.

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The sad though not unexpected news from Davos that Lady Alice Montagu is dying, which was cabled yesterday, is also confirmed by a letter from the same place bearing date Dec. 20. At that time Lady Alice Montagu was hovering between life and death. Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga had arrived at the Hotel Belvidere to be with the Duchess of Manchester, and Mr. Fernando Yznaga was expected. At the Palace Hotel had arrived Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., passed a part of last Winter at Colorado Springs. The Iselins have engaged rooms for the season at St. Moritz. Richard Peters has also taken rooms at the Palace for the season, and Mrs. George Law is expected later. Christmas Day—from a later letter—was celebrated at St. Moritz by a Christmas tree and a ball at the Kulm. The St. Moritz Bandy Club has been reorganized, and bandy is one of the most popular games of the season. The weather has been very severe, and the snows have been heavy. Other American visitors in the Engadine are Misses Grace Howard Potter, Miss B. Howard Potter, Mrs. W. Payne, and Miss Payne at the Kulm; Mrs. Livingston Cutting at the Hotel Suisse, and Miss Gladys Whiting at the Palace. At Davos are Mr. George Work and his sister, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt; Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, and the Baron and Baroness von Hugel. Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor are expected shortly. At Innsbruck, at the Hotel Tyrol, are the following registered from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Horton and Miss Edith Horton, and Miss Quackinbush.

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It is still a bit dull along the Riviera. There are not many English or American visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Georges de Montgomery, who are so well known to the transatlantic visitor, have returned to their villa at Cap-Martin and have opened the season by a series of Thursday luncheons. Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt is registered at Nice and again at Mentone. Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. W. R. Hearst are at Monte Carlo, where the name of Mr. Gordon Paddock also appears. Mr. de Stuers was likewise a visitor at Monte Carlo, just before the Christmas holidays. The Nice newspapers announce with authority that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have leased an apartment there for the entire season, and that they will make their headquarters there while taking different excursions by land and sea. At Cannes the Golf Club was recently opened with a dinner, at which the Grand Duke Michael of Russia presided. Among recent American arrivals registered at Bordighera Dec. 24 were Miss Cammell, the Misses Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Clark, Miss M. L. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White of the American Embassy in London, Mrs. F. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and family. At San Remo were Miss R. A. Polhemus, and Mrs. William Pratt of Boston, and at Ajaccio Mr. David Kimball.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Barnum.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—Miss Eva Barnum, daughter of Mrs. Emma J. Barnum, and Warren P. Smith, Jr., of South Norwalk and New York City, were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride, in Trinity Place. Only the immediate relatives were in attendance. The Rev. Frederick W. Norris, rector of Trinity Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling gown of brown, trimmed with point lace.

Poe—Cromwell.

FROSTBURG, Md., Jan. 2.—Miss Laura Lee Cromwell, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Cromwell of this place, was married this evening to S. Johnson Poe of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Haverstick, in St. John's Episcopal Church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Miss Josephine Parrott was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Susan Cromwell, the bride's sister; Miss Anne Poe, sister of the groom, and Miss Sarah Burrell. The ushers were Nelson Poe, Jr., Lewis Cromwell, Hunter Boyd of Cumberland, and Baker Cruxworthy of Baltimore. Henry Garfield of Baltimore was best man, and with the groom met the bride and her father at the chancel. The bride was gowned in white satin and point lace, with a tulle veil with a coronet of orange blossoms. Mr. Poe is the son of John P. Poe of Baltimore, and is associated with his father in the practice of law in that city. He is the eldest of six sons, all of whom have distinguished themselves at football at Princeton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles MacRae.

Charles MacRae, who died on Saturday at Seabreeze, Fla., and whose funeral took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Intercession, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, was one of the oldest and best known real estate brokers in the city.

Mr. MacRae had been in the real estate business all his life with the exception of a brief period following the panic of 1873, and numbered among his clients some of the wealthiest men who have dealt in Manhattan realty. His specialty was property in Fifth Avenue and those adjacent streets which make up the Fifth Avenue section. He purchased the site for the residence of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, and represented John D. Rockefeller when the latter bought the ground for his house in Fifty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue. At one time and another Mr. MacRae also acted as broker for Collis P. Huntington, the late Robert Bonner, and the Havemeyers. Through him William C. Whitney bought his country seat, Wheatley Hills, at

FATHER MALONE IS BURIED

Irrespective of Creed, Thousands Attend the Funeral Services.

Aged Rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's at Rest in Calvary—His Casket Wrapped in the National Colors.

Father Malone was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery after one of the most impressive funeral ceremonies ever held in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. Clergy and laity of every creed and nationality went to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul to pay the last tribute of respect to a man who more than any other had endeared himself to the community. That Father Malone was beloved was demonstrated by the thousands of mourners who gathered, the inside of the church being packed, and beside a large crowd outside was unable to gain admittance.

Father Malone's body was robed in purple vestments and reposed in a black casket, the head of which was elevated so that the face of the dead was visible in every part of the church. The epistle side of the church had been reserved for the immediate relatives and friends of the family, as well as the household servants, while the pews to the left of the centre aisle were occupied by many nuns and prominent city, county, and State officials, as well as clergy outside the Roman Catholic faith. Admission to the church was only by card.

Fully 150 Catholic priests took part in the chanting of the offices for the dead, which preceded the requiem mass. When the service began there were present in the body of the church a distinguished array of mourners. Among these were Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's personal representative; Seth Low, P. T. Sexton, and W. H. Watson, Regents of the State University; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, ex-Mayors Charles A. Schieren, David A. Boody, and Frederick W. Wurster, the Rev. Dr. James N. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Leopold Wanner of the Temple Beth-Elohim; the Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church; Samuel M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church; Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. James D. Leary, ex-Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, Moses May, William H. Maxwell, ex-Fire Commissioner Bernard Gallagher, and Borough President Grout.

There were so many floral pieces that it was not possible to place them beside the body. Half an hour was occupied in the service of the office for the dead, and then the mass was begun with the Very Rev. William Byrne, Vicar General of Boston, a cousin of Father Malone, celebrant; the Rev. Henry Gallagher of St. Michael's Church, deacon, and the Rev. Hugh Ward of St. Malachi's Church, sub-deacon. Bishop McDonnell occupied the throne in the chancel. The Rev. Edward McCarthy of St. Augustine's Church delivered the eulogy. Among other things, he said: "This glorious old priest of God lies there lifeless at the foot of the altar at which he ministered for over fifty years. Day by day and month by month until the months and days rolled up into that almost unexampled number of years, he had been doing God's work among the people. Like a blessed candle resting in its candlestick, he has illumined those about him. God shielded it from blasts, and permitted it to continue in its shining until it had burned down into its socket, and then finally the flickering flame went out.

"Nearly sixty years ago Father Malone came to this section of our great city, then a comparatively small place known as Williamsburg. He came here the pioneer priest of this locality. He came across the East River bearing in his hands the commission given him by the great immortal John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to plant the seeds of truth here. And he faced the difficulties unflinchingly.

"Now, my dear friends, in God's dictionary there is no such word as chance. Pioneers are providential men. The Apostles were pioneers of Christianity. They who framed and adopted and vitalized the Constitution of our great country were providential men. And so he whose requiem has been sung to-day was no exception to this rule. He set about hewing down the forest of bigotry that grew here. He set about to dig the plow of his knowledge into the stubborn soil of unbelief, and he laboriously sowed the seeds of God's doctrine and by his self-denial he wearily waited for the coming of the harvest. And the harvest came. He met here an evil, narrow-minded, and vicious anti-Catholicism. They who were the followers of this sentiment were called "Know-Nothings," and the title was appropriate—eminently so. They knew nothing about the Church whose representative he was. They knew nothing of her salutary doctrine. They knew nothing of her mass; they knew nothing of the means she resorts to to benefit the masses. They did not know that her only object of existence is to fulfill the angel message, the echoes of which are now ringing in our ears, 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good-will.'"

At the grave a large crowd was present, including many priests. Here the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, the Rev. Father Bennett, and the Rev. Dr. Burtsell officiated. The casket, entwined in the American colors, was buried beside Father Malone's brother, Dr. Edward Malone, who died ten years ago.

APPEALS FROM RABBI'S DECISION

Abraham Drusin Will Take His Business Troubles to the Courts.

"I still have more faith in the rabbis' decision than in the courts, and if my brothers will only swear in the Orthodox fashion before the rabbis that they have not wronged me, I'll be satisfied." That was what Abraham Drusin of the firm of Drusin Brothers, cloak manufacturers, at 269 Canal Street, said to his lawyer, M. Strassman, after concluding to appeal from a rabbis's decision to the Supreme Court in a dispute with his brothers, Aaron and Harris Drusin.

Aaron, said Mr. Strassman, had in the first instance sued Abraham and Harris in the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the copartnership and the appointment of a receiver. When the papers were served the brothers came together and agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitrators. The board was to consist of two rabbis and three laymen, and the brothers were all to take oath in the Orthodox Jewish fashion as to the amount of money each one put into the business, &c.

The rabbis who were elected on the board of arbitration, said Mr. Strassman, were Chief Rabbi Salomon E. Jaffe of Brooklyn and Rabbi Widrowich of Manhattan. The laymen were Messrs. Weinstein, Hanlon, and Shapiro. In Russia members of the Jewish religion have been allowed to have their differences settled before their rabbis, but as this custom does not prevail here the brothers each deposited with the rabbis $500 in cash and $1,000 in notes as security that they would accept the decision of the board. Before any session of the board was held the laymen withdrew, saying they thought the rabbis could settle the matter.

Then, continued Mr. Strassman, Harris and Aaron Drusin came to an understanding between themselves to shut out Abraham, and refused to appear before the rabbis. Abraham went before the board and obtained a decision in his favor that he should receive his money and interest. But before the money was paid, Mr. Strassman said, the rabbis themselves had a dispute over the decision.

Continuing, Mr. Strassman said the money and notes which had been deposited by Aaron and Harris Drusin were returned to them, and that the $500 which had been deposited by Abraham was divided between Aaron and Harris. So Abraham decided to appeal to the courts.

CALLS ON MAYOR HOOS AGAIN.

Cannon Tries to Take Possession of the Office and Lands in a Cell.

Rufus Cannon, the colored man who proclaimed himself Mayor of Jersey City on Monday, returned to the City Hall yesterday and attempted to take possession of the Mayor's office. Mayor Hoos tried to get him out by telling him he must first go before the City Clerk and take the oath of office.

"It is not necessary," said Cannon, waving the Mayor aside. "I was not elected to this office. A higher power sent me here, and I do not have to be sworn in like an ordinary Mayor. But you needn't worry. I'll make you my private secretary. I'm going to make a few changes for a beginning. Just sent for School Superintendent Snyder. I want the public schools opened to-day. This custom of including 'ladies' day' in the Christmas and New Year's holidays is all wrong."

Cannon was placed under arrest and arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, who committed him to the county jail to await examination as to his sanity.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

Treasurer Roberts Says Every Application Has Been Accepted—List of Banks Participating.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, announces that the distribution of the Internal Revenue collections is going on according to the original plan, and probably will be completed as to the first group of additional depository banks in eight days. He says:

"Every application for a share of these deposits has been accepted and no restriction has been set on the amount of bonds placed as security by any applicant. When the depository bank was already the recipient of Internal Revenue collections, it has been permitted to retain the deposits up to the amount of its pledged bonds. In cases where the rate of exchange rendered transfers to New York a burden the funds have been assigned to banks in the same city or in neighboring localities. With these exceptions the Internal Revenue collections have been concentrated in the National City Bank of New York for convenience of distribution.

"Every day these collections have been distributed in installments of $50,000 to the several depository banks in the ratio of their bonds to the amount pledged. By this process the smaller banks first received their quota, and funds remained in the National City Bank only as the distribution went forward.

"The second group of depository banks is now taking form, and will be treated in all respects in the same way, and will begin to receive moneys soon after Jan. 10."

The first group completed is as follows, with names and locations of the banks and the amount of bonds pledged by each:

City National Bank, Selma, Ala.	$50,000
Bridgeport National, Bridgeport, Conn.	50,000
Citizen's National, Bedford, Ind.	50,000
Capital, National, Indianapolis	120,000
First National, Madison, Ind.	50,000
Second National, Vincennes, Ind.	50,000
First National, Chicago	300,000
Metropolitan National, Chicago	50,000
Union National, Chicago	200,000
National Bank of Commerce, Wichita, Kan.	50,000
Fayette National, Lexington, Ky.	50,000
New Orleans National, New Orleans	100,000
National Shawmut, Boston	900,000
National Hide and Leather, Boston	50,000
Merchants' National, New Bedford, Mass.	100,000
First National, West Newton, Mass.	100,000
Detroit National, Detroit	100,000
Fourth National, Grand Rapids	100,000
First National, Minneapolis	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	410,000
Merchants' Laclede National, St. Louis	100,000
Third National, St. Louis	105,000
Continental National, St. Louis	750,000
National Mechanics', Baltimore	45,000
National Exchange, Baltimore	50,000
Merchants' National, Baltimore	150,000
First National, Frostburg, Md.	50,000
City National, Buffalo	300,000
Nassau National, Brooklyn	50,000
National City, New York City	4,000,000
Hanover National, New York City	1,910,500
American Exchange National, New York City	1,000,000
Chase National, New York City	1,000,000
Astor National, New York City	230,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York City	500,000
Lincoln, National, New York City	2,500,000
First National, New York City	1,500,000
Seaboard National, New York City	200,000
National Bank of Norwich, New York	100,000
Flour City National, Rochester, N. Y.	50,000
Atlantic National, Wilmington, N. C.	50,500
People's National, Barnesville, Ohio	100,000
First National, Barnesville, Ohio	100,000
Ohio Valley National, Cincinnati	200,000
Third National, Cincinnati	175,000
Northern National, Toledo	50,000
Citizens' National, Zanesville, Ohio	50,000
Valley National, Chambersburg, Penn.	50,000
First National, Canton, Penn.	50,000
National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, Penn.	25,000
Delaware County National, Chester, Penn.	100,000
Harrisburg National, Harrisburg, Penn.	100,000
Farmers' National, Kittaning, Penn.	25,000
Lebanon National, Lebanon, Penn.	50,000
First National, McKeesport, Penn.	50,000
Second National, Pittsburg, Penn.	200,000
First National, Pittsburg, Penn.	15,000
National Exchange, Providence, R. I.	60,000
Norfolk National, Norfolk, Va.	100,000
National Bank of Virginia, Richmond.	14,000
Planters' National, Richmond, Va.	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Washington	50,000
Rock County National, Janesville, Wis.	50,000
First National, Sistersville, West Va.	50,000
National Exchange, Wheeling, West Va.	100,000
Continental National, New York, N. Y.	50,000
Western National, New York, N. Y.	500,000
Bank of Commerce, National Association, Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
Total	$17,846,000

CONSOLIDATION OF LIBRARIES.

Officials of Several Institutions Discussing How It Can Be Effected.

The consolidation of all the public libraries in Manhattan is being considered by the officials of the different circulating libraries. The scheme has the approval of the Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library and of the Aguilar Free Library, the two largest of their kind in the city, and also of the Trustees of many of the smaller libraries. Of the reference libraries, the New York Public Library is in accord with the scheme, and if a union is not made with the other reference libraries it is possible that the circulating libraries will be consolidated with the New York Public Library alone.

The desire for consolidation is the outcome of the growth of the circulating libraries. The New York Free Circulating Library, by far the largest in the city, which was founded twenty years ago, has increased its circulation from 300,000 books during its first year to over 1,500,000 during the past year. The result has been that the library was obliged to call for public aid, which it received in the shape of donations from the city. Last year this sum amounted to $62,000. The year before it reached $82,000.

The direct benefits of consolidation would, it is pointed out, be very numerous. The presence of two libraries in the same neighborhood would be done away with at once. The labor of cataloguing would be largely minimized, especially in view of the fact that a different system is at present in use in nearly each library. Another important result which is recognized by the Trustees is the saving which could be effected if all the libraries were under one head.

J. Frederic Kernochan, President of the New York Free Circulating Library, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"Consolidation is bound to come, sooner or later. All the Trustees of our library are in favor of it. The confusion and clashing which now exist will increase rather than decrease if nothing is done."

This view, Mr. Kernochan said, was shared by officers of other libraries he had talked with.

"While nothing has yet been done," he added, "we are discussing the matter among ourselves. The theory of consolidation is well enough, but it is going to be a difficult thing to carry it into effect. As soon as some definite plan is suggested we will go ahead."

MERRIMENT BEST OF SAUCES.

Miss Parloa Deprecates Hurried Eating and Silence at Meals.

"People are too self-conscious about what they eat," said Miss Maria Parloa at the meeting of the Household Economic Association yesterday.

"People who are always studying themselves never will be well. If we hold our sides after each mouthful and wait to see how that digests before we take another, where will we be?"

Prof. Hubert W. Hart, a scientific food specialist of London, who was one of two men present, approved this observation with a loud "Hear! Hear!"

The talk for the day was upon food for the nerves and brain, and Miss Parloa proceeded to show that good food, from a hygienic standpoint, would be conducive to sound nerves and brains also.

"Our trouble with nerves and indigestion comes as much from our manner of life and social conditions as from badly cooked food, though there is altogether too much of that," she continued. "Hurried eating and silence at the table are two of our failings. I believe in a great deal of utter nonsense at the table. Laugh and grow fat, they say; laugh and you will have a good digestion.

"One of the important things about food and nourishment is exercise and bathing. A mixed diet is necessary for perfect physical condition. Common sense and thought must be used in the selection of food. I believe in simply prepared food. Broiled fish and meats are best, roasted next, and after that the boiled."

Prof. Hart also addressed the meeting.

Loan and Improvement Company.

At a special meeting of the New York Loan and Improvement Company held yesterday at 71 Broadway it was voted to reduce the capital stock of that corporation from $2,189,900 to $1,970,900. Among the Directors in the company are Charles T. Burney, H. F. Dimock, John J. McCook, and H. B. Cochen.

CHICAGO CANAL IS OPENED

Water Finally Turned into the Great Drainage Ditch.

ENTIRE WORK COST $33,000,000

Will Accommodate a Flow of 300,000 Cubic Feet of Water a Minute—Seven Years in Construction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Water was turned into the $33,000,000 drainage canal and began to flow toward Lockport this morning, where it will fall into the Desplaines River, and thence through the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. What is termed by the canal engineers the collateral channel has been for some time completed from the Chicago River in the southwestern part of the city to within fifteen feet of the main channel. The fifteen-foot wall of earth with two sluice gates behind it has been all that has kept the Chicago River and Lake Michigan out of the canal.

Monday night a steam dredge began to cut away this wall of earth, and a few minutes before 9 o'clock to-day the water in the collateral channel was against the sluice gates and only a few inches of timber remained. When the water began to back up against the sluice gates the timbers were knocked away and the first water from the Chicago River ran into the canal. The engineers of the sanitary district have cut a channel to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute, but to-day the water was allowed to flow into the canal at the rate of only 50,000 cubic feet a minute.

The effect of turning 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute into the empty canal would be like the bursting of a reservoir, and would tear away every bridge over the canal and wreck the controlling works at Lockport. Therefore the water will be turned in gradually. Probably a week will elapse before the canal is full of water and is carrying away the sewage that now flows into the Chicago River.

An occasion that might have been made one of the most memorable in the eventful history of Chicago was suffered to pass by unimproved because the Trustees of the Sanitary District were intent only on their great aim—the opening of the canal. Aside from the Trustees and the engineers of the board, there were less than a dozen spectators present.

The first work in this great enterprise was begun on "Shovel Day," Sept. 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Lemont, on the line between Cook and Will Counties, so that a little over seven years have been consumed in the entire work, involving an outlay of about $33,000,000. Over 80 per cent. of the entire work was done during the so-called panic period, and owing to this fact the entire cost of construction was reduced about $8,000,000. Indeed, the Board of Trustees and its engineers are unanimous in the belief that the work could not be duplicated under existing prices for both labor and material for less than $40,000,000.

The canal is of the minimum depth of 22 feet. The rock sections are constructed of a width of 160 feet at the bottom. All of the rock sections and five of the earth sections have now a capacity for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, so that when the population of the City of Chicago increases to 3,000,000 people the sections will still be adequate for all demands, consequently the only work then remaining to be done to fulfill the requirements of law and the necessities of the increasing population will be the mere work of shoveling and dredging to deepen and widen eight miles of the earth sections to conform to the rock sections.

The plan of the canal has been a great development, and many men can justly lay claim to having played a prominent part in this public work. The Hering Commission under Mayor Harrison the First, made definite recommendations for the disposal of Chicago's sewage by this method. Later on a joint commission was appointed by the General Assembly of Illinois to sit between sessions and formulate a bill for discussion by the Thirty-first General Assembly. This commission in January, 1889, presented to the General Assembly at Springfield a bill drawn under its direction by John P. Wilson of Chicago which became the ground work for the present sanitary district act. After a protracted fight the General Assembly finally enacted a law full of compromises and concessions. The sanitary district was organized according to the requirements of law, by an affirmative vote of the people within the district in November, 1890, and it comprises within its area 182 square miles. The sanitary district comprises forty-four square miles in Cicero and Lyons, which are not within the city of Chicago, but which latter, on the other hand, comprises fifty square miles in Hyde Park, Lake, Evanston, and Jefferson, which are not within the sanitary district. Consequently, while the city of Chicago contains 188 square miles and the sanitary district 182 square miles, there is really within the combined area of the two ninety-four square miles in which there is no community of interest as affecting the two municipalities.

The district has already issued $13,990,000 of bonds, all payable in currency, $8,000,000 being 5 per cent. bonds, $5,600,000 being 4½ per cent. bonds, and $390,000 being 3½ per cent. bonds, running from one to twenty years, except the 3½ per cent. bonds, which run for twenty years from their issue. Of the others, one-twentieth of the issue must be paid off and retired each year, and $2,200,000 have already been retired, leaving $10,790,000 now outstanding. Additional bonds to the amount of $430,000 will be retired Jan. 1, 1900. These bonds have been sold at an average premium of about 1 1-10 per cent. The taxes afford a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds, to pay off and retire one-twentieth of the issue each year, and leave a surplus to apply upon the current obligations of the district incurred for construction.

The first year after the law was passed was consumed in attempts to agree upon a plan and a route for the canal. Dec. 8, 1891, definite plans were adopted, so that in September following contracts were let and the first work of excavating was actually begun. Within four years 75 per cent. of the actual construction of the canal was done. In November, 1895, the following Board of Trustees was elected: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R. Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth, and Frank Wenter.

This board completed the work, and under its direction the gates were opened to-day.

Retail Clothing Trade Change.

Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., who have been identified with the wholesale and retail clothing business for over fifty years, have retired from the retail branch. The stock of clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes of the retail store, Broadway and Chambers Street, has been sold to the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company. The wholesale business will be continued by several members of the old firm, including Mr. Heidelberg, under the name of Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., Mr. Wolff succeeding I. Bierman, who retires on account of advancing years, and who will hereafter devote all his time to his many charitable works, he being the director and leading spirit of several prominent charity organizations. Frank L. Taylor, who has organized the new company, has just retired from the Continental Clothing Company of Boston. J. B. Holz, long identified as manager of the old company, will be Vice President, and, with Mr. Taylor as President, will be active in the management of the new firm.

Bigger Water Plant for Jersey City.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday decided to notify P. H. Flynn, who holds the contract for the new water supply, to make the capacity of the plant 70,000,000 gallons daily instead of 50,000,000 gallons. This will make no difference in the cost of water so long as it is delivered by the company, but should the city decide to purchase the plant outright on completion, which it may do under its option, the upset price will be increased from $7,595,000 to $8,745,000.

Pays Off $80,000 of Jersey City's Debt.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday paid off $80,000 of the city's debt and refunded $255,000 worth of bonds varying from 4 to 7 per cent. at the uniform rate of 3½ per cent. The refunded bonds were bought by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Prisoner Cuts Throat with a Plate.

Michael Kelly, thirty-eight years old, of 276 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested on Dec. 29 as a disorderly person. As he could not pay a fine he was committed to the City Prison. He broke the plate on which his dinner was served yesterday, and with the sharp edge of one of the pieces he cut his throat. He died while being removed to the City Hospital.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE TRIED.

Electric Omnibus Makes Its First Appearance on Fifth Avenue—Trial Trip Satisfactory.

No one would have predicted several years ago, when the Fifth Avenue Stage Company and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were having so much trouble, that some day or other, and in all likelihood before the end of the century, horseless vehicles would take the places of the antiquated stages then running on Fifth Avenue. But the horseless era in the history of Fifth Avenue started yesterday, and within the year it is likely that automobiles will have completely taken the place of the old Fifth Avenue stages.

At present the stages care for a heavy traffic during shopping hours, and the animals used to haul the 'buses are fairly representative of the genus equine, but the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the line, is seeking cheaper motive power, as well as more stylish vehicles, and the proposition was made by a Hartford concern to use automobiles. The proposition was taken to kindly by the management, and yesterday, for the first time, a trial trip of an automobile over the line was made. The trip was not a regular one for passengers, although some of the patrons along the line seemed to think it was. It was for the benefit of the officers of the company and their guests, a body of newspaper men, and it was a successful one from all standpoints. The vehicle was the largest suitable for the purpose that could be obtained at present, and it will be run daily with the horse stages for probably a month, in order that its advantages or disadvantages for transportation purposes may be thoroughly tested.

The proper size for an automobile 'bus, the power necessary to operate it, the capacity of the batteries, and the average speed when taking up and letting down passengers will all be determined upon through the test vehicle, and when the test is completed the company will, if it deems the automobile more suitable for Fifth Avenue traffic, order a sufficient number built.

The trip yesterday was a novel one to those who made it. Manager Howard Scribner and two of his guests occupied the outside seat, while eight others sought more comfortable quarters within. On down grades the 'bus ran freely, even under the motorman's brake, and on up grades its speed slackened perceptibly. Pedestrians along the line looked at the 'bus curiously, and at Forty-fourth Street a pair of horses, attached to a fashionable brougham, shied to one side as it approached. A young woman at Fortieth Street did not consider the 'bus anything extraordinary, for she stepped out briskly and hailed the motorman as she would have done ordinarily to the stage driver, and then looked embarrassed when the vehicle did not pull up.

The new 'bus made the trip from the stage barn to the terminus, on Washington Square South, and return in one hour, which is a gain of about forty minutes over the schedule time of the horse stages.

AUTO-PERMIT FOR A WOMAN.

Miss Florence E. Woods Can Now Drive Her Knockabout in the Park.

One of the happiest young women in New York this New Year season is Miss Florence E. Woods. She established the record yesterday of being the first member of her sex to obtain a permit to operate an automobile in Central Park. Miss Woods is seventeen years of age and the daughter of Clinton E. Woods, general manager of the Woods Auto-Vehicle Company of Chicago, where her home is. She is, however, spending the Winter with relatives at 182 West Eightieth Street, and is attending school in this city.

For a fortnight past she has been seen in the uptown streets and up and down Fifth Avenue operating a smart little electric knockabout built for two. Generally she was alone, but sometimes a girl companion accompanied her. It occurred to her that there was no just cause or impediment why she should not drive her horseless carriage in Central Park, and about ten days ago she wrote to President Clausen of the Park Board for a permit. She received the answer that no permits were being given out, but toward the end of last week came another letter requesting her to call at the Arsenal with her carriage. She went there Saturday, and Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board accompanied her for a ride around the Park. She proved to his satisfaction that she was a very expert operator. Mr. Holly so reported, with the result that the permit was issued to her yesterday.

"An automobile is the easiest thing in the world to handle," said Miss Woods last evening, "and I am astonished that women seem so timid. Any girl could operate one as easily as she could drive a pony. You ought to have seen the sensation there was among the coachmen when I first appeared alone in my little knockabout on Fifth Avenue. They all looked at me with astonishment, and some, it seemed to me, with displeasure. They made all sorts of remarks and followed my evolutions with great interest. Of course I'm very proud to be the first woman to get a permit to ride an automobile in the Park, and I shall avail myself of it the first fine morning."

BROOKLYN CITY COURT MUDDLE.

Clerk Wieman Refuses to Give Court Records to Justice Lynch.

When Justice William P. Lynch arrived yesterday at the Third District Municipal Court, in Brooklyn, over which he presides, he found ex-State Senator Julius A. Wieman, ex-Justice Schnitzspan's appointee as Chief Clerk of the court, already there, and also John W. Carpenter, Justice Lynch's own selection as Chief Clerk of the court.

When the Justice stepped out of his private room to the bench Wieman followed him.

"I am now ready, as Chief Clerk," said Wieman, "to obey any orders you may give me."

Justice Lynch replied that he did not recognize him as the Chief Clerk, and told Wieman that he would have to step from behind the rail. A demand was then made upon Wieman for the combination of the safe, which contains all the court documents, and which had been given to him by the retiring Justice, but, on the advice of his counsel, he refused to disclose it. He also declined to give up the keys to the Chief Clerk's desk. Wieman then went to the Chief Clerk's room, where he remained all day alone.

But for Assistant Clerk Arthur Higgins, who had some papers that were not under lock and key, which he turned over to the Justice, the latter would have had nothing to do all day.

In speaking of the tangle Wieman said yesterday that the rulings in the case of the appointment by Justice Goldfogle in Manhattan of Thomas Fitzpatrick as Clerk and Charles H. Sheis as Assistant Clerk, and of Abraham Lamb by Justice Martin, just before his term expired, would prevail in his case.

CLAIMS AGAINST GLEASON.

Creditors Will Fight His Petition in Bankruptcy.

Claims to the amount of $55,900.25 were filed yesterday against Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City. They were filed with Charles A. Wadey, referee in bankruptcy in Long Island City, Mr. Gleason having asked to be allowed to take advantage of the bankruptcy law.

The creditors have determined to fight the application. They propose to examine Mr. Gleason closely as to his resources, and what he did with the money they claim must have been his. A pool was made to pay the stenographic costs, and $250 has been raised for the preliminary work.

THE GIFTS TO COOPER UNION.

Trustees Meet, but Mr. Hewitt Has Nothing More to Say.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union held a meeting last night at Cooper Union. Abram S. Hewitt said that the meeting was purely a formal one, and that there was no further statement to make in connection with the endowments of Andrew Carnegie, ex-Mayor Cooper, and himself.

When reference was made to the $200,000 which he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Cooper, give, he shrugged his shoulders and said that there was nothing more to say about it than had been already published.

STUDENTS IN "THE MAGISTRATE"

Dartmouth and Columbia Boys to Perform at Carnegie Lyceum.

The Dartmouth College Dramatic Club and the Columbia University Glee Club will give a joint performance at Carnegie Lyceum on Friday evening. The Dartmouth Club will present Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," while the Columbia Glee Club will sing before and after each act. This is the first time that the Dartmouth Club has made an appearance in New York.

It is hoped that the friends and Alumni of the two colleges will make a special endeavor to be present. Tickets may be obtained from George A. Green, 266 South Third Street, Brooklyn, and Harold H. Gibson, 153 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

MOODY MEMORIAL FUND.

Increased Endowment Needed for the Evangelist's Institutions.

The management of the Northfield schools has issued a statement for circulation in connection with the appeal for the Moody Endowment Memorial Fund to carry on the work begun and brought to so extensive a scope by Dwight L. Moody. The work of the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women and the Mount Hermon School for Young Men, at Northfield, and the Bible Institute, at Chicago, is described. It is necessary to raise the endowment fund to a figure which will insure an income of $125,000.

As has before been said, the income was largely raised by the personal efforts of Mr. Moody during his life. The appeal expresses the hope that the friends of Mr. Moody throughout the world will contribute toward raising the present limited endowment to $3,000,000. Such an endowment would be a monument to his memory, it is stated, such as he would himself have desired. Those wishing to contribute are asked to notify his son, W. R. Moody, at East Northfield, Mass.

PASTOR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Dr. Eaton's Assistant, Accepts a Call.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church of Our Father, the only Universalist Church in Washington, D. C. The call was extended Dec. 21, but it was not until yesterday that Mr. Van Schaick telegraphed his acceptance.

Mr. Van Schaick is a son of ex-Senator John Van Schaick of Cobleskill, and was graduated from Union College in the class of '94. Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick of the Fourth Infantry, now in active service in the Philippines, is his brother.

Mr. Van Schaick was Professor of History in a college at Emporia, Kan., when a year and a half ago he was called as assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity. His relations with the pastor, Dr. Charles H. Eaton, have been very pleasant and he leaves his present office only because of the broader field of usefulness now opened up for him. He leaves this week for Washington, and will preach his first sermon in his new charge next Sunday.

THE REV. J. C. AGER RESIGNS.

Will Remain as Associate Pastor of New Jerusalem Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. John Curtis Ager, pastor of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, at Clark Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, has resigned as active pastor and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Ager has for a long time been engaged in the work of translation for the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and he retires from the active pastorate of the church that he may devote more time to his work as a translator. His health is somewhat impaired, and this is said to be another reason for his retirement. He will continue, however, as associate pastor of the church.

Mr. Ager closed a pastorate of thirty-five years in Brooklyn on Sunday night. On Monday night he was presented with a testimonial and a handsomely framed set of resolutions which had been adopted by the society. The resolutions expressed the regret of his people at his retirement, their esteem for him, and appreciation of his labors in behalf of the church.

A committee is now at work with a view to submitting a name to the society for nomination as pastor. Until that office is filled Mr. Ager, as associate pastor, will perform all the essential functions of the pastoral office.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Virgilio de Escoriaza Passed Away Suddenly at the Rockingham.

Virgilio de Escoriaza, and old-time sugar merchant of this city, but long retired from active business, was found dead in bed at the Rockingham, 1,748 Broadway, yesterday morning. He occupied a single room on the ground floor, but took his meals with the family of his son-in-law, B. Souto, an exporter, who occupy an apartment directly overhead. When he did not appear for breakfast Mr. Souto went down stairs and found him dead.

He called in Dr. T. M. Ludlow Chrystie, whose office is in the building, but the physician could only say that the old man had been dead several hours, probably since midnight. Dr. Chrystie thought death was due to old age, but said a kidney complaint might have been a contributing cause. Mr. Escoriaza, however, had never called upon a physician for professional services in his life. As he had not received medical attendance during the twenty-four hours preceding his death, the Coroners' office was notified, as the law requires, and an inquest will be held.

Mr. Escoriaza was born in Puerto Rico seventy-three years ago. He came from an old Spanish family, once prominent on that island, but all the members of it left there long before the Spanish-American war, the majority of them returning to Madrid. Mr. Escoriaza, after receiving his education in the City of San Juan, left Puerto Rico when seventeen years old and went to Philadelphia. He lived there but a short time, when he came to this city, where he spent the greater part of his life.

He was a member of the firm of Gimbernat & Escoriaza, which went out of business through financial difficulties about twenty years ago, and though a full settlement was afterward effected, Mr. Escoriaza never again returned to a regular mercantile life, although of late years he had been a familiar figure around the Consolidated Exchange, where he traded in a limited way through brokers. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married.

Dr. Pryor Slightly Better.

Dr. William R. Pryor, son of ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, who is ill with typhoid fever at his residence, 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, was announced to be slightly better yesterday. On Christmas day Dr. Pryor attended a family reunion at his father's house. He complained a little at the time, and on the next day was unable to leave his bed.

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Budapest, Hungary.

DELAY OF TEACHERS' PAY

Mr. Coler Says the Trouble Is Not Chargeable to Him.

The Pay Rolls, He Says, Have Not Been Made Out in the Form Required by Law.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the reports given out at the headquarters of the Board of Education that the teachers' pay rolls of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were being held up by him were unfounded. Previous to consolidation the teachers in the old city never were paid until the 15th of the month, but through his efforts their pay day was advanced as nearly as possible to the 1st of each month. None of the December pay rolls had reached his department, he said, and consequently there could have been no delay there.

Mr. Coler remains firm in his determination not to accept these rolls, unless the charges are made against the proper accounts. All the increases under the Ahearn act, by the terms of that law, are required to be paid out of the proceeds of special revenue bonds issued for the purpose, while the ordinary scheduled salaries are paid out of the appropriation made by the Board of Estimate to the Board of Education. Auditor Cook and Acting Secretary Bussey of the Board of Education contend that this distribution of the payments due the teachers for December cannot be made except after at least two months' work. In referring to this contention the Controller said yesterday:

"The Brooklyn Borough board has prepared its pay rolls in accordance with my wishes, and there is no reason why the Manhattan and Bronx board should not do likewise. In any event I cannot pay out of a bond account bills which are chargeable to a budget account. Neither can I pay out of the budget moneys required by law to be paid from the proceeds of a bond sale. There must be something radically wrong when these amounts cannot be charged by the authorities to the proper accounts. Either they have not enough clerks or those that they have are incompetent. If the board will accept of the services of a number of accountants from my office, I will guarantee, even at this late day, to get the pay rolls out on time to hand the teachers their salaries not later than Jan. 15."

In speaking of the criticisms leveled at the Board of Estimate and various city officials by the School Commissioners, their subordinates, and teachers, Mr. Coler said:

"There should be no deficiencies if the schools were managed in the way that other city departments are by men who made themselves familiar with the routine and with the laws governing and affecting expenditures. All the trouble we have had has come from the fact that the School Commissioners do not know their duty. As I said the other day, I do not think the defect can be remedied until the present system is abolished, and a department established consisting of a few well-paid men who will make it their business to attend to the duties of their department and to run it according to law.

"There should be no complaint from boroughs now included in the City of New York that receive sums very much larger for the maintenance of their schools than they did before consolidation. Take the case of Brooklyn from which there is and has been a howl for want of money. The records will show that the Borough of Brooklyn now receives more than 50 per cent. more money for the maintenance of its schools and the payment of its teachers than the City of Brooklyn received before consolidation. Why, then, this cry about lack of funds to carry on the school government? I tell you, it should not be. The city should not be condemned, and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should not be condemned, when it has provided enough money to maintain the schools, if the School Commissioners did the right thing."

Mr. Coler said that the City of Brooklyn in 1897 had $3,336,000 for school purposes, while for 1900 the Borough of Brooklyn would receive $4,795,000, an increase of over 40 per cent.

SCHOOL SALARIES IN RICHMOND.

Deductions Made to Bring List Within the Appropriation.

The 253 school teachers of Richmond Borough were summoned to the assembly rooms in the various schools yesterday before beginning work for the day, and a notice was read by the Principals showing the salary each one would receive during the year. Nearly half of the teachers are protected by the provisions of the Ahearn law, while the remainder lose amounts ranging from $50 to $200.

The cuts in salaries were ordered by the School Board in order to bring the salary list within the amount appropriated for 1900, $242,809.50, or $75,068.89 less than the amount asked for. The committee divided the sum into the following amounts: Teachers, $192,060; janitors, $21,740; compulsory education, $8,520; Superintendents, $9,050; officers and clerks, $10,925. The apportionment will leave a balance of $514.59 in the Treasury.

The above figures show reductions in the salaries of all the employes of the School Board, with the exception of the attendance officers. The reductions are as follows: Hubbard R. Yetman, Borough Superintendent, from $4,000 to $3,000; Anna M. Gordon and George Hogan, Assistant Superintendents, from $3,000 to $2,775 each; Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary of the board, from $3,000 to $2,775; Peter J. Kiernan, Assistant Secretary, from $2,000 to $1,600; William S. West, general clerk, from $1,500 to $1,400; Frederick W. Pfaff, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,050; George Egbert, clerk, from $1,400 to $1,300; Matilda Z. Dowd, stenographer and typewriter, from $1,400 to $1,200, and Margaret A. Dermody, stenographer, from $1,000 to $950.

QUEENS SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Borough Board Makes Another Attempt to Straighten Tangle.

The School Board of the Borough of Queens made another attempt yesterday to straighten out its tangled financial affairs before the Queens County Grand Jury could begin the threatened investigation. Most of the time was taken up by an executive session.

When the board resumed open session Commissioner Kelly of Far Rockaway called attention to a section of the by-laws that prevented the reducing of the salaries of the office attaches without a two-thirds vote. He then moved to reconsider the resolution adopted a week ago cutting down the salaries of School Superintendent Stevens and other office attaches. The board so voted, and then rescinded the resolution altogether. Then it was voted to restore the salaries to the old rates.

The board adopted a schedule for salaries and designated schools to be opened during the year and the number of teachers to be assigned to each. Under that schedule the force of teachers can be reduced by forty. The board voted to take money out of the training class fund to pay E. F. Lewis, a teacher in the Long Island City High School, his salary from Sept. 15 to Jan. 1, 1900, amounting to $290.66, and the salary of Miss Annie S. Thompson, a teacher in the Flushing High School, for the same period of time, amounting to $262.60.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Claimed that Borough is Entitled to $35,000 More.

The question as to what schools in the borough are entitled to share in the distribution of school funds occupied the attention of the Brooklyn School Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon. Superintendent of Schools Edward G. Ward presented a communication, in which he asked the board to pass upon this matter. Mr. Ward said that an error had been made in making up the report of the aggregate attendance in the Brooklyn schools, with the result that the borough had lost $35,000 which it was entitled to in the apportionment of school funds. Mr. Ward said the authorities of three industrial and orphan schools had failed to include in their reports the attendance of children known as "county wards." Corrected reports, he added, had been made.

Horace E. Dresser moved that the communication be forwarded to the Central Board with the recommendation that no apportionment be made until the Corporation Counsel has rendered a decision as to what outside schools are entitled to share in the school funds. This motion was carried.

It was said that the Brooklyn School Board would seek to have the apportionment delayed until the Legislature should rectify the inequalities that exist in the charter relative to the apportionment of school moneys.

Water Works Bond Issues Asked.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, in which he asked the authorization by the Board of Estimate of bond issues aggregating $1,580,000 for the improvement of the city's water supply. The purposes for which the bond issues are desired are the construction of an additional storage reservoir on the Cross River branch of the Croton River, at a cost of $980,000; the partial reconstruction of the reservoirs near the Milliburn pumping station, one of the sources of supply for Brooklyn, at a cost of $500,000, and the placing of an additional pumping station for the Brooklyn high service at Mount Prospect, at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided to advertise for bids for the monument, based on the plans submitted by Stout Brothers, architects, and approved by the commission. The monument is to be located on Riverside Drive, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, and its estimated cost is $250,000. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of $75,000.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided in the Harlem League last night. The Audubons won from the Grove Hills in the first game after a close fight. In the second game the Knickerbockers rolled up a big score, defeating the Grove Hills. The final game was closely contested throughout. The Knickerbockers led until the eighth frame. The Audubons then forged ahead and won out by twelve pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 147; McGuire, 191; Brand, 159; Petrie, 165; Sprenger, 163. Total, 825.
Grove Hill—Potts, 185; Bayer, 146; Eckstein, 114, Schneider, 177; Strack, 192. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 162; Le Forest, 188; Snyder, 184; Pump, 180; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 893.
Grove Hill—Potts, 171; Bayer, 146; Voigt, 134; Schneider, 193; Strack, 178. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 200; Le Forest, 201; Snyder, 137; Pump, 140; Lehrbach, 155. Total, 833.
Audubon—Maher, 123; McGuire, 178; Brand, 192; Petrie, 176; Sprenger, 176. Total, 845.

The Riverdales easily outplayed the Empire City and Puritan teams in the Columbia League last night. The Empire City team rolled less than 800 in the second game against the Puritans and still won the game by more than 100 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 132; Schumaker, 184; Gray, 173; Zollinger, 169; E. Ebling, 169. Total, 827.
Empire City—John, 137; Welling, 93; Gilham, 152; Williams, 181; Braisted, 169. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.

Empire City—John, 160; Gilham, 189; Partridge, 150; Williams, 138; Braisted, 138. Total, 775.
Puritan—Buckingham, 123; Huinman, 95; Kraft, 125; Strassberger, 112; Jones, 185. Total, 640.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 213; Schumaker, 161; Gray, 170; Zollinger, 217; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 928.
Puritan—Buckingham, 149; Huinman, 174; Kraft, 154; Strassberger, 122; Jones, 170. Total, 769.

In the Athletic League at the North End Club, in Newark, last night, the home team won two out of three games from the Elizabeth Club team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 179; Manners, 189; Olozaga, 159; Reese, 160; Cadiz, 206. Total, 803.
Elizabeth—Lane, 134; Vandeveer, 130; Hedges, 109; Morrell, 156; Tope, 162. Total, 691.

SECOND GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 149; Manners, 167; Olozaga, 166; Reese, 189; Cadiz, 170. Total, 841.
Elizabeth—Lane, 147; Vandeveer, 145; Hedges, 138; Morrell, 105, Tope, 150. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 154; Manners, 130; Olozaga, 148; Reese, 139; Cadiz, 133. Total, 704.
Elizabeth—Lane, 146; Vanderveer, 205; Hedges, 178; Morrell, 145; Tope, 172. Total, 846.

Low scores were made last evening in the Associated Cycling Club's tournament at the Elephant Club alleys, in Brooklyn. The Williamsburg Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 113; Keiser, 125; Scott, 119; Nash, 146; Spellman, 151. Total, 654.
Williamsburg Wheelmen—Deitlein, 160; De Graff, 123; Campbell, 135; Heinlein, 170; Schroder, 101. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Deitlein, 127; De Graff, 101; Campbell, 137; Heinlein, 102; Schroeder, 153. Total, 620.
Montauk Wheelmen—C. Grimm, 102; Holringer, 89; Burt, 109; Boest, 123; Boetzner, 109. Total, 532.

THIRD GAME.

Montauk Wheelmen—C. Grimm, 135; Hobringer, 92; Burt, 120; Boest, 140; Boetzner, 133. Total, 620.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 175; Keiser, 115; Watjen, 112; Nash, 118; Spellman, 131. Total, 651.

In the first game in the American National Tournament last night the Doolittles won from the Bleeckers by five pins. The Bleeckers won the second game, rolling the best score of the night. The third game went to the Arlingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 169; Wright, 180; Apman, 191; Duke, 168; Coffman, 188. Total, 896.
Bleecker—Beam, 172; Wragge, 194; Dorland, 163; Schlichte, 178; Ritter, 184. Total, 891.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 203; Wragge, 184; Dorland, 146; Schlichte, 182; Ritter, 211. Total, 926.
Arlington—Arps, 189; Boemmermann, 156; Harloe, 135; Maass, 193; Meyer, 147. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 177; Boemmermann, 208; Harloe, 172; Maass, 198; Meyer, 114. Total, 869.
Doolittle—Gray, 142; Wright, 157; Apman, 158; Duke, 257; Coffman, 219. Total, 833.

The Alcos by losing a game in the Arlington National tournament last night lost first place in the race after leading from the start of the season. The Oradells administered the defeat in the first game. The Alcos won the second game from the Amitys, the latter bowling with three men. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 183; Becker, 123; Kaempf, 143; Dippel, 191; Reichard, 152. Total, 792.
Alco—Dewes, 172; Jackson, 186; Oelkers, 114; Rosbach, 148; F. Klucken, 141. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 165; Jackson, 144; Oelkers, 150; Rosbach, 165; F. Klucken, 163. Total, 787.
Amity—Daub, 171; Hessig, 125; Mackey, 108. Total, 404.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 186; Becker, 185; Kaempf, 150; Dippel, 184; Reichard, 168. Total, 873.
Amity—Daub, 153; Hessig, 130; Mackey, 147. Total, 430.

The Hanover team won two games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, defeating the Lancashire and Union teams. The Lancashire team won its game with the Unions. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Cogan, 110; Meyn, 125; Thomas, 148; Van Ness, 171; Jarvis, 109. Total, 663.
Lancashire—Hoefelein, 112; Marks, 117; Lord, 144; Wannemacher, 157; Munroe, 105. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.

Hanover—Cogan, 103; Meyn, 125; Thomas, 109; Van Ness, 162; Jarvis, 169. Total, 648.
Union—Tauchert, 127; Wickham, 112; Wood, 123; Van Ness, 136; Helms, 103. Total, 601.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Hoefelein, 135; Marks, 162; Lord, 140; Wannemacher, 186; Munroe, 137. Total, 760.
Union—Tauchert, 163; Wickham, 125; Wood, 131; Van Ness, 142; Helms, 178. Total, 742.

Atlantic Council defeated Fort Greene Council last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League. Its team also won from Washington Irving Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 170; Pierce, 150; Barber, 101; Hickok, 143; Forrest, 144. Total, 717.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 154; Noll, 132; Cordeau, 146; Campbell, 132; Glendenning, 122. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 165; Snow, 200; Wallace, 158; Diehl, 154; Otis, 168. Total, 845.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 155; Waterbury, 141; Cordeau, 184; Campbell, 153; Glendenning, 137. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 156; Pierce, 129; Barber, 170; Hickok, 158; Forrest, 165. Total, 778.
Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 159; Snow, 157; Wallace, 143; Diehl, 170; Otis, 143. Total, 772.

Play was resumed in the championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment at the armory alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company D—Foster, 102; Case, 106; Fitz, 98; Craig, 123; Meekes, 74. Total, 503.
Company C—Ford, 169; Newkirk, 109; Davis, 125; Constance, 58; Johnston, 110. Total, 571.

SECOND GAME.

Field Music Team—Black, 88; McCrea, 147; Clark, 125; Walsh, 140; Palmer, 158. Total, 658.
Company D—Foster, 124; Fitz, 120; Manneck, 95; Page, 98; Craig, 89. Total, 526.

THIRD GAME.

Field Music Team—Black, 106; McCrea, 94; Clark, 115; Walsh, 136; Palmer, 137. Total, 588.
Company C—Ford, 150; Newkirk, 97; Davis, 99; Wood, 78; Johnson, 133. Total, 507.

FOURTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 153; Buttle, 83; Pendry, 146; Clarke, 146; Qualiman, 162. Total, 690.
Company B—F. Hubbs, 117; Williams, 153; Jennings, 105; H. Hubbs, 123; Robertson, 158. Total, 656.

FIFTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 128; Buttle, 111; Pendry, 115; Clarke, 131; Qualiman, 130. Total, 615.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

SIXTH GAME.

Company B—F. Hubbs, 91; Williams, 109; Jennings, 91; H. Hubbs, 93; Robertson, 117. Total, 501.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

The Sub-Treasury team won two games last night in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys. The Republic team was beaten in the third game, and lost first place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 148; Yates, 143; Bird, 140; Copeland, 146; Jenkins, 148. Total, 725.
American Exchange—Haight, 183; Stewart, 128; Jarvis, 132; Leonard, 103; Kennedy, 164. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.

Republic—Brown, 169; McKay, 170; Burheune, 155; Ling, 188; Douglas, 170. Total, 844.
American Exchange—Haight, 143; Stewart, 133; Jarvis, 159; Eaton, 119; Kennedy, 144. Total, 698.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 147; Yates, 171; Bird, 105; Copeland, 167; Jenkins, 143. Total, 732.
Republic—Brown, 131; McKay, 157; Burheune, 133; Ling, 159; Douglas, 146. Total, 726.

Newspaper Bowling League.

The second annual tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League will begin at the Germania alleys this afternoon. Games will be bowled every Wednesday and Friday afternoon during January, February, and March. There will be six team prizes and one individual prize awarded. The Times and Journal teams will play in the opening series.

Tournament Games To-night.

Royal Arcanum League—Citizens', Manhattan, Harlem.

Life Insurance League—Equitable, John Hancock, Mutual, Fidelity and Casualty.

Archdiocesan Union—Columbus No. 1, Holy Rosary, Harlem Catholic Club, Holy Cross No. 2, Columbus No. 2, St. Monica No. 1.

Harlem League—Oriental, Friendship, Corinthian.

Athletic League—New York A. C. vs. Jersey City Club, at Jersey City.

Arlington National—Manhattan Black Bass, M. M. M.

American National — Metropolitan, Spartan, Monarch.

Columbia League—Premier, Empire City, Mephisto.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fern, Alert, Bedford.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Fulton, Lefferts, Nassau.

CHESS PLAY AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The pairing for the tenth round of the Kolisch chessmasters' tournament, which was played in this city to-day, had been arranged so that the contests were: Wolf vs. Alapin, Zinkl vs. Kortc, Schlechter vs. Schwarz, Popiel vs. Maroczy, Prock vs. Brody, Marco vs. Albin. In the play Wolf lost to Alapin, Zinkl and Kortc divided honors, Schlechter disposed of Schwarz, Popiel and Maroczy drew, Prock was beaten by Brody, and Marco worsted Albin.

The total number of points won and lost by each contestant up to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	4	Popiel	4½	5½
Albin	4	6	Prock	6	10
Brody	7	3	Schlechter	7	3
Kortc	5	5	Schwarz	2½	7½
Marco	5½	4½	Wolf	5	5
Maroczy	8	2	Zinkl	5½	4½

The eleventh and final round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Maroczy vs. Prock, Schwarz vs. Popiel, Kortc vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Zinkl, Albin vs. Wolf, and Brody vs. Marco.

BIG PIGEON MATCH IN SIGHT.

A challenge which gives promise of being the forerunner of the greatest pigeon shooting contest of the decade was issued yesterday by Capt. A. W. Money on behalf of his son, Harold Money, to George H. McAlpin, the amateur champion, for years the acknowledged "crack-a-jack" of the Carteret Gun Club.

Mr. McAlpin has shot few matches during the past three years, for the reason that he has invariably declined to shoot a race unless the accompanying wager was at least $1,000, too great a sum for the average trap shooter to risk against such a formidable opponent. Capt. Money's offer is for a match at 100 first-class birds for any amount, from $100 to $500, or, if McAlpin prefers, for $1,000 a side, at any time or place he may choose to name. There is little doubt that the champion will accept, for although young Money is a good shot, few believe he is a match for McAlpin.

RACING MEN ALERT.

The names of the candidates for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps for 1900 will be announced this week, probably on Saturday, and from now until they are published, racing men in all parts of the country will await anxiously the lists. It does not matter to the racing men that the events will not be decided until the Summer and that only a small number of those named will probably race. They will begin at once to figure on the relative merits of the candidates, judging entirely on last season's form, and then as the time for the big events approaches the racing men will watch carefully for all information as to the work of the horses, so that they may better determine chances for winning.

The stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which are a rich lot this coming season, will close to-day, while those of the Brooklyn Jockey Club closed yesterday. The candidates for the stakes were not given out, for the Western mails posted on the days of closing must be awaited.

The Coney Island stakes to close to-day are as follows:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Suburban, $10,000. One and a quarter miles.

Coney Island Handicap, $2,000. Six furlongs.

Shorshead Bay Handicap, $2,000. One mile.

Long Island Handicap, $2,500. One mile and an eighth.

The Advance, $3,000 added. One mile and three-quarters.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS EXCLUSIVELY.

The Swift, $1,500 added. Seven furlongs.

The Spindrift, $1,500 added. One mile and a furlong.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS EXCLUSIVELY.

Great Trial, $20,000. About six furlongs.

Double Event, $10,000, divided into two races, the first at five and a half furlongs, the second about six furlongs.

AUTUMN MEETING STAKES.

The Flight, $1,500 added. Seven furlongs.

The September, $1,500 added. One mile and three furlongs.

The Autumn, $3,000. Six furlongs.

The Flatbush, $5,000. Seven furlongs.

The Great Eastern, $7,500. Six furlongs.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.

The Futurity, $10,000 added. Six furlongs.

Secretary McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has been ill for some time, but his assistant, Fred Rehrberger, says that the list of entries that came in yesterday was exceedingly large. In the three-year-old stakes especially the entries are very large and the quality of the best. The indications are that the season will be a good one for three-year-olds, for most of those named are in the lot that raced in the East last year on such even terms.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Wallenstein, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Rachel C., 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Florinell II., 110, (Conley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅘. Giro, Prestomo, Sis Quoc, The Buffoon, Sam Dannenbaum, and Winyah also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 6 to 1, won; Maud Ferguson, 104, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; Jennie Reid, 104, (N. Hill, 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Mike Rice, Pat Murphy, Racluan, and Jim Chico also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. White Fern, 106 pounds, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Monday, 110, (Henry,) 9 to 1, second; O'Conor, 101, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30⅘. Rosalabra, Sardonic, Benamola, Dolore, Glenn Ann, and El Estro also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Antoinette, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Mandamus, 109, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, second; Tisona, 109, (Vitatoe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Devereaux, Aborigine, and Zizka also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Vassah, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Isaline, 89, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1, second; Nora Ives, 104, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Cypriano, Grand Sachem, Charles Lebel, Florence Fink, William F., Reginald Hughes, and Hattie Fox also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Malay, 106 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, won; Marcato, 111, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Zoroaster, 111, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Time Maker, F. W. Brode, Los Medanos, and Flamora also ran.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:45	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:48	Gov. Isl'd...9:09	H. Gate...11:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:17	Gov. Isl'd..9:42	H. Gate...11:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arramoor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	.....
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	.....
Tordenskjold, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 3.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec 18.
Powdermam, La Lucia, Dec. 26.
Taurie, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Dec. 24.
King Bleddyn, Dunkirk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Dec. 27, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles Dec. 10 and Naples 16th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Orion, Smith, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 25, and Key West 27th, with mdse. to the Hollander Steamship Company.

SS Florida, Allen, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 29, with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James R. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, passed out at Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

Spoken.

Bark Savoal, (Ital.,) Capt. Morchio, from New York for Saigon, was spoken Nov. 26, position not given.

Ship McLaurin, Capt. Oakes, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Dec. 13 on the equator in longitude 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Grosch, from New York for Bremen, passed Dover yesterday.

SS St. Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Reid, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, for New York, sld. from Naples Dec. 30.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Messina Dec. 31.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from Bremen for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 31.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York for Cape Town, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Dec. 20.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Patras Dec. 26.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Kihl, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Dec. 28.

SS Valetta, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Montevideo, &c., sld. from St. Lucia Dec. 31.

SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Langdon, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Parenee, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Maranham and Ceara, arr. at Para Dec. 30.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 12:15 A. M., 3d.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 2, 9:30 P. M., west, thirty miles an hour; clear.

Not at Grade.

One good thing about the coming together of the Pullmans and the Wagners is that it did not occur on a grade crossing.—Kansas City Journal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT GILLIES.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts received in supplementary proceedings for Wright Gillies, on the application of James C. Yates, who recovered a judgment against him on Nov. 25 last for $2,619.

PETER KLOTZ.—Peter Klotz, caterer, of 444 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Gustave R. Hamburger without preference. Mr. Hamburger said that the liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. He thought the creditors would get more by an assignment than by a petition in bankruptcy.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—Patrick M. and John M. Finlay, composing the firm of Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods and fancy goods at 834 to 838 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Ambrose O. McCall without preference. The latter said he could give no particulars at present, and would take charge of the store at once and have an inventory made of the stock. They began business in 1881 at 564 Third Avenue, and built up a good trade. In October, 1896, they moved to Columbus Avenue and spent, it was said, about $6,000 in fitting up the new store, and carried a stock of about $40,000. For some time past it has been said in the trade that they were slow in payments and did not have sufficient ready capital. Their liabilities are not definitely known, but are estimated at $30,000.

NEW YORK CHINA, GLASS AND TOY COMPANY.—The New York China, Glass and Toy Company of 37 and 39 Murray Street made an assignment yesterday to Walter P. Long. The deed of assignment is signed by Thomas P. Young, as President, and James W. Sneden. An hour later Deputy Sheriff Leavitt received an execution against the company for $511, in favor of David P. Clark, on a judgment obtained in the City Court. The company occupies a large double five-story building, but there was no stock of goods on the ground floor when the reporter called yesterday. It was said that President Young was at home sick and there was no one present in a position to give any particulars of the assignment. The present company was incorporated on April 1, 1897, with a capital stock of $100,000, to continue the business of the J. M. Young Importing Company, which had gone into the hands of a receiver in March, 1897. It was stated at the time that some of the largest creditors of the old company took stock in the new company for their claims. A statement of the condition of the New York China, Glass and Toy Company on Feb. 1 last showed assets, $180,000; liabilities, $40,000, and debenture bonds, $40,000.

Out of Town.

RUDOLPH BACHMAN.—Rudolph Bachman, a Cincinnati salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Cincinn

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Long Distance Telephone, 4040 John. Correspondence Solicited.

ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
United States, Municipal and Investment Bonds. 36 Wall St. New York City. Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS R. R. CO.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Little Rock and Memphis R. R. Co. upon surrender of their certificates to the Central Trust Co. of New York will be entitled to receive their proportion in First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company, and also $17.07 in cash, for each $1,000 certificate.

Script will be delivered for fractional amounts of Choctaw and Memphis Bonds.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3D, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
1,501 shs. Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
134 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. Pref. Guar.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$36,000 Farmville & Powhattan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
70 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
150 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$150 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
214 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., Pfd., (Hypd.)
513 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., common, (Hypd.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Metropolitan Street R'way Co.
$3,000 The Berkeley School 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Phoenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
66 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.

TAXES.
Executors and Trustees of Estates must report Securities
Held on January Eighth For Taxation
WE OFFER
NEW YORK CITY NON-TAXABLE BONDS.
Price and particulars on application.
FARSON, LEACH & COMPANY
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2000, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2659, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
of the
Distilling Company of America

The call heretofore issued by the undersigned committee for the deposit of Stock is hereby suspended, and the Stock deposited will be returned to depositors without charge, on the surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of the Trust Receipts issued therefor.

The Committee is about to enter upon a full investigation of the affairs of the Company, at the request of the latter, whose Directors have offered every facility for such examination. Upon conclusion of its investigation a report will be issued to the shareholders.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos. 39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891 5292
56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899 5296
71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947 5592
121	1222	1826	2888	3664	4246	4994 5635
126	1261	1855	3100	3669	4266	5014 5647
409	1464	2968	3110	3699	4267	5034 5648
546	1485	2983	3173	3744	4280	5062 5749
587	1532	2406	3196	3766	4283	5057 5792
662	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5079 5854
918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098 5882
919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4588	5143 5975
940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144
967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4723	5220
985	1684	2744	3495	4071	4790	5254
1074	1688	2789	3540	4153	4890	5273

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1900.

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
$75,000
West Hoboken, New Jersey
FOUR PER CENT BONDS,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1910.
INTEREST payable semi-annually.
WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, ALL OR ANY PART OF ABOVE LOAN.
Full particulars on request.
Thompson, Tenney & Crawford
BANKERS,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Telephone 1791 Cortlandt.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

HEGEMAN & CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of HEGEMAN & CO. will be held at the principal office of the company, 196 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, December 23, 1899.
R. B. RATHBONE, Secretary.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, December 29th, 1899.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 17th day of January, 1900, at the office of Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books will close January 5th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 18th at 9 A. M.
HUGO SOMMERFELD, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock of this company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Jan. 15, 1900.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this company will be closed on Jan. 5, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Jan. 16, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. COMYN MORAN, Asst. Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
18 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 63.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable January 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from January 3d to 13th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Natl. Gramophone Corporation,
874 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1900.
27TH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The usual monthly dividend (No. 27) of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 16th. Transfer books close Jan. 6th to 16th, inclusive.
D. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific R'way Co.
Coupon No. 22 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28,1899.
Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of five Directors for the class of 1903, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of December, 1899, at 12 M., and will open on Thursday, January 11th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY
By ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert.

George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.
J. LEISER, Sec'y.

City Trust Company of New York.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer-Books will close January 3, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 18.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 27, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M. C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

New York, December 26th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The P. W. Engs & Sons' Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the Company's office, 268 West Broadway, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. W. STRUVY, Sec'y & Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the New York Building Loan Banking Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, from 12 M. till 4 P. M., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before it.
W. E. BUZBY, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900.
Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
First Directress.

Barrett Chemical Co.
The Annual Stockholders Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 344 Bowery, New York City, Thursday, January 4th, 1899, at 12 M.
CHAS. H. HIGBEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held in Room 59, 3d floor, Times Building, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. BEN. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAV'NGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried over to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1899, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and not exceeding said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 26 1899.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.** HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1900, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

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is equivalent to a gain at the rate of over $16,000 a day.

The complete figures show the net earnings for the month to be $2,278,000, as compared with $1,777,400 a year ago, while from July 1 to Nov. 30 the net figures were $11,201,900, and the increase $2,172,400.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the few stocks on the list yesterday that marked a net decline for the day, the loss totaling two full points on trading of over 47,000 shares. At one time, indeed, the quotation was forced down almost two points lower, but profit taking carried the quotation up in the afternoon.

While undoubtedly the bear campaign against the stock was being quietly waged yesterday, the depression in price was primarily due to the report that a bill is to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature requiring the company to put its wires underground. This report was heard toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, and its revival at the present time was regarded as of more or less significance. It is said that the other traction companies who have put their wires underground feel that there should be no discrimination in favor of the Brooklyn company, and are back of the present movement. This, however, cannot be verified.

The voting trust of the company expired at midnight Dec. 31, and there is much speculation as to what developments may be forthcoming at the annual meeting of the company to be held Jan. 26.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Apart from Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the local traction stocks, particularly Third Avenue, were strong yesterday. Third Avenue gained 3 points on the belief that the granting of the King's Bridge franchise would be a material factor in the development of the road and would add largely to its earning capacity. Manhattan rose 1½ points, though there was no positive news respecting the property. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held during the day, but no business of consequence was transacted. Metropolitan's gain for the day was 1¾ points.

EARNINGS GROW GREATER.

Norfolk and Western preferred scored a further gain of 1⅜ points yesterday, on the publication of the November statement of earnings, showing a gain in net earnings of over $105,900. Since July 1 the increase has been $575,500. It is pointed out that the total net earnings for the last five months, amounting to $2,281,300, are such that they not only will pay all fixed charges for the entire year, but will leave a surplus of practically $50,000.

Further reports were heard yesterday connecting Norfolk and Western and the Pennsylvania system in a deal, said to be of considerable magnitude. No official information on the subject can be had.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

The announcement by the Sugar Trust of the abandonment of the factor plan and the practical establishment of a flat price, leading to a belief that this was a step preliminary to a settlement of the sugar war, led to a sharp upward movement yesterday in the American Sugar Refining Company's stock, the quotation appreciating six full points. The trading in the stock continued on the same extensive scale as on previous days recently, about 80,000 shares changing hands. Boston and Philadelphia interests were buyers.

Under the new selling plan all guarantees are withdrawn, and no discounts will be allowed; but where it is desirable the trust will allow 15 cents per hundred in addition to the 1 per cent. for cash on seven days. The decimal plan for quotations is also adopted. A number of the independent refineries have adopted the new plan, and it is expected all will follow suit.

TOBACCO'S STRENGTH.

After a rather hesitating opening, American Tobacco yesterday took on a firm tone and steadily advanced until, on sales of over 31,000 shares, it crossed the 100 mark and closed at the high figure for the day, 102¾. The annual report of the company is soon to be forthcoming, and it is said it will make an exceptionally good showing.

Continental Tobacco common was equally as strong, gaining 3⅞ points for the day on sales of less than 10,000 shares, while the preferred advanced 2 points. Insiders speak very hopefully of the condition of the property.

GRANGER STOCKS ACTIVE.

The Granger stocks were strong yesterday, and there was in particular good buying of such issues as St. Paul and Burlington, both of which were sold recently on what were conceived to be unfavorable earnings statements, but which in reality, when analyzed, showed that the business of both companies was steadily increasing. Northwest and the "Three C's" were also among the strong stocks.

It is said that in the recent decline New England purchasers secured fully 15,000 shares of Burlington in blocks of from 100 to 500.

MORE DIVIDEND TALK.

There was good buying of Louisville and Nashville yesterday on more talk of an extra dividend and continuing reports of increased earnings, as shown by the November statement of net profits, which totaled $917,700, an increase over the same month in 1898 of $86,200.

TENNESSEE COAL'S GAIN.

Tennessee Coal and Iron scored the substantial gain of 3¼ points on sales of something like 5,200 shares yesterday. During the day the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held, but it was announced at its conclusion that nothing but routine business had been transacted.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Central National Bank stock at 180 and 20 Merchants' at 170.

Gold yield for 1899 in New South Wales, 509,418 ounces, an increase of 168,925 ounces over 1898.

Allotment in London of £3,000,000 Treasury bills at £99 11s. 4d. for six months and £05 10s. 6d. for twelve months' bills.

Increase of $4,437,501 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, an increase of $1,476,317 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Deficit, under the legal requirement of $990,025 shown by weekly statement of outside banks, a decrease of $720,225 as compared with the previous week.

Coinage executed at the United States mints in December: Gold, $7,464,952; silver, $1,886,604; minor coins, $355,326.

American Beet Sugar Company admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Central Trust Company ready to deliver to holders of certificates of deposit for Little Rock and Memphis first mortgage bonds the proportion of new Choctaw and Memphis Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to which they are entitled and $17.07 cash per $1,000 bond.

Great Northern stockholders offered the opportunity to subscribe at par for 94,000 shares of preferred stock at the rate of 1 share for each 10 shares of present holdings. The new stock will be issued for the purpose of acquiring 35,000 shares of stock of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota and 55,000 shares of the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway, including the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City and Western Railways.

Opposition concern to the American Cereal Company said to be forming with a capital of $1,000,000.

Wages fixed by the Schuylkill Coal Exchange above the $2.50 basis, the highest for fifteen years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@12 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $161,321,437; balances, $9,903,795; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $889,133.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¼@4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 93¾ and 94⅞; guilders at 39⅝ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—American securities opened better, improved somewhat, and then eased off, being influenced mainly by the movements in New York. The final tone was dull.

Consols for money, 99⅛; consols for the account, (February,) 99⅜; Canadian Pacific, 95; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 33⅞; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 120⅜; New York Central, 135; Pennsylvania, 67⅞; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £516,000. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £1,325,000, including £1,099,000 in United States coin. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.70; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.31¼.

Spanish 4s, 63⅞, ex dividend.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day owing to the receipt of favorable war news from South Africa and the easier money. The settlement progressed satisfactorily. Contangos were moderate. Spanish 4s were in active demand, and there were numerous purchases of Rio Tintos in anticipation of the issuance of favorable statistics. De Beers and Kafirs rallied. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.30.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, particularly for mine shares, transactions being encouraged by the receipt of favorable manufacturing reports. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day in sympathy with the foreign markets and owing to easier money.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Silver in hand, increased 583,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increased 2,720,000 pesetas. Gold in hand shows no change from last report.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The cotton market was fairly active yesterday and irregular. Between 300,000 and 400,000 bales changed hands on the Cotton Exchange, the market opening for the new year about 10 points up and then selling off 7 or 8 points on the average after news of less favorable prices had been recived from Liverpool.

The Produce Exchange was comparatively dull, though brokers of experience express belief that it is to broaden this year. Wheat, corn, and provisions were all strong. Wheat and corn showed notable firmness in resisting declines early in the day. There were some 200,000 bushels of wheat taken for shipment abroad.

Trading on the Consolidated Exchange was active and the market was of course strong in sympathy with Stock Exchange conditions. The Coffee Exchange enjoyed fairly active dealing, and deliveries made an average gain of 5 points.

CORPORATIONS IN THIS STATE.

Secretary McDonough Reports on the New Companies Formed.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Secretary of State McDonough to-day issued the following financial statement showing the classification of stock corporations organized during the year 1899:

Those organized under the	Number.	Capital.
business corporation law, which includes manufacturing, (except gas and electric lighting companies,) mercantile agency, and commission, and natural gas and oil companies	1,537	$117,799,895
Organized under the railroad corporation law	40	61,165,000
Organized under the transportation corporation laws:		
Gas and electric companies..	49	7,891,000
Water companies	15	2,892,500
Telegraph and telephone companies	40	2,437,200
Navigation companies	5	1,975,000
Pipe Line companies	1	100,000
Turnpike companies	2	34,000
Ferry companies	1	9,000
Total	1,690	$194,240,995
Capital increased		167,450,380
		$361,868,375

Following is the corporation table of business done in 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.
New corporations	1,535	1,690
Capital stock	$216,061,060	$194,240,995
Corporations increasing capital, $148,207.		
Total amount of capital increases	$293,585,060	$361,686,375
Net increase of capital in 1899 over 1898, $68,101,315.		
Amount of organization tax and tax upon increases	$366,981.13	$452,107.97
Increase in 1899 over 1898, $85,160.64.		

Under the law railroad corporations are not required to pay the organization tax at the time of filing a certificate of incorporation, but may defer the same until the consent of the railroad commission to construct the road is obtained. In consequence of this law, there are several railroad companies organized in 1898 and in 1899 that have not yet paid their organization tax. Their applications for consent may not have been presented, or if filed not acted upon, or the application refused or withdrawn.

White Knob Copper Company.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the White Knob Copper Company was held at the offices, 34 Pine Street, yesterday, and the following Directors were elected: Edward J. Mathews, (President of the company;) Wilbur K. Mathews, E. C. Platt, (Treasurer of the Commercial Cable Company); William J. Hardy, and C. G. Funk. Encouraging reports of the company's mines were presented. There were 51,056 pounds of copper from the mine sent here on Dec. 20, which have been sold, and 30,000 pounds more are now on the way East.

American Deposit and Loan.

The annual stockholders'meeting of the American Deposit and Loan Company was held at 122 Broadway yesterday and the following Directors re-elected: William Alexander, Lyman Rhoades, William H. McIntyre, Bainbridge Colby, Marcellus Hartley, James H. Hyde, and G. W. Jenkins. The following officers will be re-elected: George W. Jenkins, President; James H. Hyde, Vice President; Charles H. Hamilton, Treasurer; George D. Hartley, Secretary.

Old Directors Re-elected.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday and re-elected the old Board of Directors for another year. Similar action was taken by the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who met at 26 Broadway.

Electro-Gas Company.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Electro-Gas Company yesterday the following Directors were re-elected: Charles F. Dieterich, A. B. Proal, Walton Ferguson, E. N. Dickerson, Samuel Thorne, R. Somers Hayes, and Anthony N. Brady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Favorable conditions prevailed yesterday in the market for outside securities, and substantial improvement was recorded in a number of stocks. Closing quotations showed several net gains of two or more points, and many issues ended the day with smaller advances. Feeling in regard to the market was very generally optimistic, as, indeed, the course of prices indicated. Very little disposition appeared in any quarter of the market to sell stocks, while, on the other hand, good demand was had for most of the prominent issues, and it was in many cases only at considerable advances over Saturday's closing figures that buying orders could be filled. In very few stocks did transactions amount to as much as 1,000 shares, while in many in which large net gains were recorded trading was limited to 200 or 300 shares.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was prominent in the industrial list. Much strength showed in the preferred stock, which advanced very sharply on the opening sales, and during the day reached 31, an advance of 4 points over the last sale of Saturday. A reaction just before the close brought the price down more than a point, but the issue ended the day with a net gain of 2½ points, at 29½ bid. Good demand was had early in the day for the common stock, but the supply of this issue proved larger than that of the preferred, and though transactions were about equal in the two issues the common advanced only fractionally. It subsequently lost all the advance and ended the day with a small net loss at 8½ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER shared the generally strong tone of the market, and ended the day with a substantial advance. It opened at 81, sold up to 81½, and closed at 81¼ bid, against 80¾ bid at the end of last week. Transactions in the stock amounted probably to 1,000 shares.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS.—Favorably affected by the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., American Woolen Goods preferred sold up to 80, and closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 79½ bid. Similarly, the common stock went from 22 to 24, and showed a net advance of 1½ points.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was in strong demand, but bidders found practically no offerings of the stock, and as far as reported no transactions were made in the issue. Bids were raised from 92 to 95, and it closed at 95 bid, with no stock offered.

Similar conditions prevailed in other issues, and during the day evidence was had in a number of stocks that confidence has been very much strengthened and that holders are now less desirous of selling than they have been in a number of weeks. Thus conditions prevailing on the first day of trading of the new year gave much promise of market betterment, and in this light were viewed as most encouraging.

Among the other issues that contributed to the general strength were Rubber Goods preferred, showing a net gain of 1 point; National Tube common, which sold up to 45 and closed at 45 bid, a net gain of 2 points; Havana Commercial preferred, which went to 59½ and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points, at 58¼ bid, and International Pump common and preferred, each of which showed a net gain of 1 point.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR was transferred yesterday to the Stock Exchange.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	24
New Amsterdam pf	43	..
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	60	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf	79	81
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	8½	9
Distilling Company of America pf	29½	31
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¾	6
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf	38	45
Havana Commercial	15	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	59½	60½
International Pump	16	20
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone	60	65
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	78	79
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	..
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	..
Rubber Goods Mfg	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	79
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	470	..
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	⅝	1
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	65	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	81¼	81⅝
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	63	96
Electric Vehicle pf	68	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	87½	90
Flemington Coal & Coke	1⅛	1⅜
Illinois Transportation	21	22
*Markeen Copper	2⅞	3½
Mexican 5s	7	9
New England Transportation	97	98¼
New York Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	11¾	12⅜
St. Louis subs	21	22
St. Louis common, when issued	125	131
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	28
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	93
Storage Power	12	94¾
Tennessee Copper	13⅜	14
Trust Company of America	12	13
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	201	204
Whipsaw Copper	27	29
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅝	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	235	237
Central Park, N. & E. River	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Columbus Railway	79	79½
Columbus Railway pf	20	24
Con. Traction of N. J.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	59	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	106	108
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	92	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 5s	90	94
New Orleans Traction	108	112
New Orleans Traction pf	29½	30½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	102	104
North Jersey Street Railway	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	31	32
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	88	90
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104	110
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	..	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	..	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	43
Essex & Hudson Gas	80	81
Fort Wayne Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	38	45
Indianapolis Gas	60	64
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	105
Lafayette Gas Co	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	38	43
Mutual Gas of New York	60	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	250	..
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	21	23
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	73	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	106	109
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. con	102¼	103¼
North Hud L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	38	45
St. Joseph (Mo.)	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	61
Standard Gas, New York	89	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf	95	105
Standard Gas 1st	120	130
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	16
Western Gas	14	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	18
Barney & Smith pf	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,134,300,007, a decrease for the month of $5,701,824. This decrease is largely accounted for by the purchase of bonds during the month.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $1,026,772,320; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,208,500; debt bearing no interest, $389,-914,649—total $1,417,894,460. This amount, however, does not include $686,979,403 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold,, $398,032,027; silver, $497,200,739; paper, $64,588,670; deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $88,184,605—total, $1,048,006,041.

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $764,410,588, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of $283,595,453.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of December, 1899, the receipts were $46,750,104, as against $41,404,793 for December, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $39,145,559, as against $41,864,807 for December, 1898, which leaves a surplus for last month of $7,613,545, as against a deficit of $460,014 for December, 1898.

The receipts from all sources during the last six months amount to $284,793,494, with expenditures amounting to $263,766,560, which leaves a surplus for the half year of $21,026,934, as against a deficit for the corresponding period of last year of $83,-719,422.

Following are the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the last month, together with the increases as compared with December, 1898: Customs, $19,120,884; increase, $2,356,560. Internal revenue, $25,-075,574; increase, $2,454,256. The receipts from miscellaneous sources show an increase of $543,495.

The disbursements charged to the War Department during the last month amount to $11,000,110, as against $18,184,676 for the corresponding month in 1898.

The Navy Department expended $4,684,374, as compared with $4,373,729 for December last year.

Of the $4,408,688 paid out on account of interest during the month about $4,000,000 was anticipated January interest.

A statement issued by the Director of the Mints shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended Dec. 30 was $139,243,191, as follows: Gold, $111,344,220; silver, $26,661,519; minor coins, $1,837,451.

The coinage executed during the month of December last amounted to $9,711,884, as follows: Gold, $7,462,952; silver, $1,886,605; minor coins, $355,327.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the total circulation of National bank notes was $246,195,523, an increase for the year of $2,460,418, and an increase for the month of $2,435,275. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $200,759,-984, a decrease for the year of $4,256,602, and an increase for the month of $598,083.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $36,435,538, an increase for the year of $6,716,420, and an increase for the month of $1,837,102.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $234,484,570, and to secure public deposits, $75,097,880.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The best strength in to-day's market, outside of the arbitrage shares, was in the coppers, which came near having a boom. All the leaders were up. Amalgamated sold at 82. Montana at 277, Butte above 54, Tamarack at 184, Osceola above 70, and so on through all the more important shares. Outside the copper shares, Bell Telephone, Old Dominion Coal, Chicago Junction, and Boston Elevated were the strongest spots. The sharp rise in the copper shares was in turn attributed to Lawson buying, covering by shorts, and National City Bank influence. Some selling of United States mining stock at 12 was noted.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 25 to 16 2-3 cents discount. On call, money is nominally 6 per cent. Some houses, however, are in such a strong position that they are not inclined to pay over 5½ per cent. Time money is in good supply at 6 per cent. for all dates up to six months, where names and collateral are acceptable, and 5 per cent. for a year. The market for mercantile paper is quiet, with best names quoted from 6@6¼ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4⅝	5
Allouez	3	3⅛	Old Dominion	21¼	22
Arcadian	24½	24⅝	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5⅛	5¼	Parrot	42½	43
Ash Bed	1	2	Pioneer	3¼	..
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	17	17⅛	Rhode Island	4⅜	5
Bos.,& Cr.C.	25	..	Santa Fé	5½	5⅝
Bos. & Mont.	275	280	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8¼
Butte & Bos.	53	55	Shoe	37	42
Cal. & Hecla	740	..	Tamarack	181	184
Centennial	19	20	Utah Cons.	29¾	30
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	11⅜	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	25	25½	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	39½	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. Mass.	11	13
Bost. & Me.	200	202	Fitchburg pf.	115	120
Bos. & Prov.	300	310	N.Y.&N.E.8s.	110	112
Bost. Elev.	98½	..	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	114	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	80	84	West End	93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	342	343	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133½	135	New. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	43¾	..	N. S. Oil	24½	25
Dom. C. pf.	115	115½	West'g'se El.	40	..
Erie Tel.	99¾	100	West. El. pf.	60	63
Lamson Store	35	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Linseed preferred advanced from the opening at 55 to 55½, closing at 55¾. The preferred also was higher, improving from the start at 13 to 1⅜ at the finish. Tin Plate looked upward. The common opened at 29 and went rapidly from 30 to 32¾ at the close. The preferred jumped from 30¾ at the start to 33⅛, and closed at 37⅞. The preferred sold from 90⅛ to 91. Metropolitan Elevated stock advanced from 80½ to 81, fell to 80¾, and closed at 80⅝. The certificates brought 26¼@27, and the bonds 93⅞.

	High.	Low.	Close.
900..Linseed	13¾	13	13¾
2,714..Linseed pf	56⅜	55	55¾
10..Strawboard	30	30	30
1,078..Tin Plate	32¾	29	32¾
110..Tin Plate pf	93	90	93
200..Chicago Brewing pf	12½	12½	12½
10..Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
207..Chicago Union T. pf	78¾	77¾	78¾
20..Diamond Match	120	120	120
100..Lake St. Elevated	16	16	16
70..Lake St. Elev. ctfs	14½	14½	14½
360..Metropolitan Elevated	27	26½	27
2,814..Met. Elevated pf	81	80¼	80⅝
198..National Biscuit	38½	36¾	37⅜
25..National Biscuit pf	91	90⅜	91
100..National Carbon	17	17	17
2..National Steel	93¼	93¼	93¼
250..South Side Elevated	102½	101½	102½
250..Union Loop	102⅜	102½	102½
919..West Chicago	110¾	110	110

BONDS.

$30,000..Met. Elev. gold 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The market was firm and fairly active to-day, but the volume of selling orders in most stocks equaled the demand, and prices failed to advance beyond fractional limits. Asphalt rose to 43⅝, Marsden to 11¾, Philadelphia Electric to 6¼, Welsbach Light to 47⅞, Cambria Steel to 21, Highlander Mill to 9, Lehigh Valley to 2⅛, Consolidated Lake Superior to 18⅝, and Warwick Steel to 10. The close was strong at near the top.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Cambria	20⅞	21⅛	Phila. Trac.	95¼	95½
Choctaw	34¼	35	Union Trac.	38¼	38½
El. Co. of A.	13½	13⅝	U. Gas & Im.	156	157
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛	Welsbach Lt.	47½	48⅛
Marsden	11⅝	11¾	W. N.Y. & P.	5⅜	5⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	115	21	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	..
14	15	1,070	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	..
60	61½	500	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59½	60½	59½	60½	+1⅛
35	38	200	American Ice	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	+2⅛
33⅜	34	1,260	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	..
13¼	13⅝	1,885	American Linseed	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	..
55½	56	30	Am. Linseed pf	55½	56⅜	55½	55½	+⅛
142	148	100	American Express	146	146	146	146	+⅝
7½	8	300	Am. Malting Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
31½	35	1,500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	..
37⅞	37⅞	1,211	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	37¼	35½	37¼	+¼
87½	88	24,055	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86	87½	86	87⅜	+⅜
49⅞	50	1,250	American Steel & Wire	49	50⅜	48⅝	49⅞	+1½
133¾	134	82,340	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	91⅞	90	91⅞	+1⅜
91	96	350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128¾	135	127½	134	+2⅜
32	32⅞	3,040	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	+5¼
82	84	150	American Tin Plate	29

the year 1899 the exports were $464,567,323, against $480,250,128 in 1898.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
3d week Dec.	$93,423	$96,912	$83,228
From Jan. 1	4,813,978	4,445,820	4,176,587
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
3d week Dec.	98,855	80,612	86,851
From Jan. 1, '99.	4,966,439	4,493,787	4,714,625
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Dec.	31,305	36,904	36,021
From Jan. 1, '99.	1,462,653	1,394,414	1,160,966
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Dec.	18,098	16,173	.....
From July 1	440,079	407,285	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November—			
Gross	930,677	849,905	808,165
Op. expenses	582,738	497,082	484,589
Net	347,938	352,822	313,576
Prop. op. expenses to gross	63⅝	58½	60½
Interest	151	733	4,792
Total net	347,787	353,556	318,368
Charges	200,524	184,259	209,069
Balance	147,262	169,296	109,299
Renewal fund	15,000	15,000	15,000
Surplus	132,262	154,296	94,299
Gross, 5 months	4,436,620	4,058,573	3,714,549
Net, 5 months	1,736,113	1,720,383	1,513,320
Total net	1,773,597	1,763,143	1,610,040
Balance, 5 mos.	768,958	752,967	584,914
Surplus, 5 mos	693,958	677,967	509,914
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for November—			
Gross	90,514	63,247	62,525
Op. expenses	68,765	42,940	45,697
Net	21,748	20,307	16,828
Prop. op. expenses to gross	76¼	63¼	72⅝
Charges	16,584	14,489	.....
Surplus	5,164	5,817	.....
Gross, 5 months	437,456	323,798	284,525
Net, 5 months	124,881	112,885	62,651
MEXICAN CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	1,426,115	1,234,521	1,128,734
Oper. expenses	906,658	726,584	730,447
Net earnings	519,459	507,937	398,287
Prop. op. exp. to gross	63¾	58⅞	64¾
Gross, 11 months	14,055,728	12,209,243	11,620,709
Net, 11 months	4,559,328	3,880,102	3,640,803
NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	1,174,752	1,006,955	909,956
Oper. expenses	718,949	661,415	632,230
Net earnings	455,803	345,540	277,726
Prop. op. exp. to gross	61¼	66	70
Charges	190,481	186,143	.....
Surplus	265,321	159,397	.....
Gross, 5 months	5,798,023	4,907,587	4,793,133
Net, 5 months	2,281,320	1,684,147	1,538,217
Surplus, 5 months	1,328,560	753,017	.....
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings	5,725,435	4,963,459	4,896,881
Oper. expenses	3,447,358	3,185,989	2,784,033
Net earnings	2,278,077	1,777,470	2,112,848
Prop. op. exp. to gross	60¼	63¾	56¾
Gross, 5 months	28,051,252	23,600,831	23,658,184
Net, 5 months	11,201,994	9,029,545	10,099,324
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	290,011	187,203	186,544
Oper. expenses	124,969	124,516	125,473
Net earnings	75,048	62,687	61,071
Prop. op. exp. to gross	62¼	66½	67¼
Other Income	12,539	459	500
Total Income	87,582	63,146	61,571
Charges	44,012	43,381	39,750
Surplus	43,569	19,316	21,821

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.11	.14
Best & Belcher	.24	.27
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.41	.48
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.20	.21
Confidence	.61	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.22	.24
Hale & Norcross	.38	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.31
Occidental Con.	.17	.16
Ophir	.65	.73
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.23	.23
Savage	.08	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.39	.43
Standard	2.40	2.30
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.25	.26
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.25
Silver bars	58⅝	59¼
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12¼
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	43	44	39½	40
Alamo	16	17	16½	17
Anaconda	46	47	45	46
Anchoria	72	80	70	80
Argentum	17	19	18	19
Bankers'	13	13⅞	12¼	13
Battle	34⅜	36	34	35
Blue Bell	12	13	11½	12
Coin	250	225	230	250
Columbine	19¾	19⅞	19¼	21
Consolidated	15¾	16	15⅝	16
Damon	29	29½	27⅝	28½
Elkton	119½	120	117	119¾
El Paso	33½	38	33	33½
Findlay	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅞
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17	17½	17½	18
Gibson	25	28	23	26
Gould	33¼	33¾	32½	33
Isabella	139½	140½	140⅜	141
Independence	47½	49½	47	48
Jackpot	58½	59⅜	60	63
King	93	95	93	99
Moon Anchor	74¼	75½	71⅝	72
Matoa	28½	30	28½	30
National	11¾	11⅜	11	11¼
Ophir	54½	59	52½	63
Pharmacist Con	14⅞	15¾	14½	15
Pinnacle	29	30	28½	29½
Portland	227½	229½	225	225½
Raven	85	88	77⅜	78
Rawlings	30	32	31⅜	42
Rosa	48	60	48	60
Sovereign	15½	16	15½	16
Tornado	47½	50	46	50
Union	39⅜	39¾	38	38⅝
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29½	30¼	29	29½
Zenobia	18	21	18	21

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupon No. 22 of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be paid by Speyer Brothers, Tuckerman & Co.

Colgate Hoyt & Co. have opened an office at 36 Wall Street for the transaction of a general brokerage and investment business.

Dividends have been declared by the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad Company, the National Gramophone Corporation, and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Racing Record of New York City, to publish racing records; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H. Clark, Frank C. Meehan, and Samuel Schwartzman, New York City.

F. D. Anthony Company of New York City, to deal in teas, coffee, and cigars; capital, $5,000. Directors—Alexander McElwee, Arthur J. Anthony, and Frederick D. Anthony, New York City.

The Blatz Leather Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis J. Blatz, Elizabeth, N. J.; Milton K. Schloss and John J. Collins, New York City; Albert W. Bliss, Boston.

Pratt & Farmer Company of New York City, to deal in fancy goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Brown, Jr., Frederick W. Buderns, Frank M. Clute, and Richard H. Jaeger, New York City.

The Post & Henderson Company of Oswego, to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert G. Post, Washington T. Henderson, and James D. Henderson, Oswego.

Niagara Falls Gas and Electric Light Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry Highland, Amasa A. Oatman, and Elizabeth Read, Niagara Falls; Walter D. Ingham, Buffalo; David W. McNair, New York City.

Central Bureau of Engraving of New York City, to engage in photo-engraving; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—W. C. Hespe and F. J. M. Gerland, East Orange, N. J.; A. G. Bushnell, New York City; John Zoellner and Madero, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 2.—The H. P. Dwyer Company of Baltimore, capital $40,000, to engage in the commission business, was chartered at Dover to-day.

Under the new corporation law, to-day was the time fixed for the concerns chartered under the law to make their returns of receipts, expenditures, and capital employed to Secretary of State Hughes. Of the 396 companies chartered, only 140 have complied with the law. Secretary Hughes will extend the time for making the reports before proceeding against the derelict companies in actions to revoke their charters.

Franklin Zinc Company.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—Articles of incorporation have been recorded with the County Clerk by the Franklin Zinc Company, which has a capital stock of $2,000,000. It will "mine, mill, smelt, buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise deal in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, brass, iron, steel, and all other kinds of ores, metals, and minerals." The capital stock is divided into 200,000 shares of $10 each. The incorporators are Harry H. Picking, Thornton Parker, and Mathew H. Picking.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frank Jay Gould Buys Fifty-seventh Street Lots—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Frank Jay Gould has bought, through Frederick Zittel, from the estate of Ralph Marsh the two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 191 feet east of Broadway.

The property is between the building of the American Fine Arts Society and the apartment house known as the Scarboro Mansions. In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Gould said last evening that he had no special object in view in the purchase of the plot, and that he was not prepared to say what disposition he will make of it.

Negotiations are well advanced and will probably be concluded within a day or two for the sale of a 120-foot frontage on the south side of Fifty-second Street, just east of Madison Avenue—part of the Orphan Asylum block. The prospective buyers, four in number, two of whom are Henry G. Trevor and G. R. Schieffelin, will erect dwellings for their own occupancy on the lots.

F. Rollins Wood has sold for Michael Tully the six-story apartment house 306 West Eightieth Street, 50 by 91 by 102.2, taking in part payment the four-story dwelling 25 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the six-story building 228 West Broadway, running through to 8 North Moore Street.

Announcement has just been made of what will be one of the most important auction offerings of the Spring season. On Feb. 6 the executors of the estate of Charles H. Contoit will sell, through Auctioneer Meyer, 353, 355, and 357 Broadway, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, together with several other parcels on Church, Walker, Prince, Crosby, and West Houston Streets, the Bowery, and Sixth Avenue.

Among the firm changes announced on the 1st of the year is the association of Harry Stewart Hall with his father under the firm name of N. Brigham Hall & Son. A. W. Perry, formerly with A. W. McLaughlin & Co., has established himself at 20 Nassau Street, where he will conduct a general real estate business, making a specialty of mortgage loans.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, runs north 99.9 by east 63.11 by southeast along the centre line of the old Byrd Street 40.8 by 73.6 by southwest along the centre line of the old Phineas Street 8.1 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west along One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 96.3, four five-story brick flats, with stores; also all the right, title, and interest of James T. Fitzpatrick in the gore beginning on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 96.1 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and running northeast 8.4 by south 7.5 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street by west 3.10, and in the interior gore, beginning at a point 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and running east 34.7 by south 18.4 by northwest 39.2; foreclosure sale to the plaintiffs, Emanuel Hellner and another 61,656

By Thomas C. Smith.

316 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, David Frohmann 18,150

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 682 and 688 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 554 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 110.6 by 63.8 by 110.2 by 53.9, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,195; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, one-story frame dwelling, sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment $7,621; subject to another mortgage for $14,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the administrator, William Deutsch, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.5 by 100; five-story brick tenement; 66 East End Avenue, west side, 67.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,200; subject to other mortgages, on the first parcel, for $13,000; on the second parcel, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 128.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; 15 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 199 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $14,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 121 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 198.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.4 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,249.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 155.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Jackson Street to Washington Street, 216 by 205, two-story frame dwelling, with store and meeting hall. Due on judgment, $2 225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for a two and five story brick riding academy, club, and stable, 200 by 200 by 95.10; Durland Riding Academy Company, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 125 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Buchanan & Fox, architects; cost, $200.

No. 95 Canal Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and shop; Nathan Marcus of 97 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $350.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick music hall; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 19 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary E. Tomoney of 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

The New Durland Riding Academy.

Plans for the new Durland Riding Academy, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday. Architect Henry F. Kilburn's estimate places the cost of construction at $200,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.3x irregular, with all title to interior gore; 129th St, n s, 96.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3.11x7.5x8.4; William J. Sullivan of Cohoes, re, to Emanuel Hellner and another $5,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Mayer S. Auerbach to R. P. Ritterbusch 1

BROADWAY, 2,481, n w corner of 92d St, 25.4x100; Broadway, 2,483, w s, 27.4x100; State Trust Company, guardian, to Daniel B. Freedman 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 92d St, 52.8x100; Henry Scott to Janet McAdam 115,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 92d St, 52.8x100; Daniel B. Freedman to Henry Scott 100

CAMBRELENG AV, w s, 425 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; William B. Brown and wife to Michele Di Menna 500

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x80; Jacob Sommer to Morris Wexler 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; Katharine Benner and others to David Galewski 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; John Grill, Jr., and another to David Galewski 14,750

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; David Galewski to Abraham Newman 16,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 247.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x73.9x25x75.5; Oscar W. Alford and another to Edmond S. Alcot.

FULTON ST, 138, s w s, 25x108.7x25x—; George A. Powers to George Powers 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

JANE ST, n s, Lot 118, map of Francis B. Cutting, 20.8x87.5; David Dunham to Clarence E. Dunham 11,000

JANE ST, n s, 111.7 ft w of Greenwich St, 20.8x87.5; David Dunham to Clarence E. Dunham 18,000

LENOX AV, n s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25x75; Harriette K. White to Anna L. Gardner 1

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 54.8 ft n of Freeman St, 27.5x85.11x25.5x70; Emil S. Levi to Cora E. Eckert 100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Samuel T. Busey to Elizabeth Grimm 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Elizabeth Grimm to Samuel T. Busey 1

MADISON ST, n w corner Birmingham St, 37.6x60; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

PLOT 209 ft e of 7th Av, runs s to 44th St, e 21x n 100.5x w 21, being 155 West 44th St; Mary E. Bell to Annie R. Neeler 100

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130, e s, 34x100; Jacob F. Liebler and another, executors, to Jacob F. Liebler and others 34,600

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 182d St, 76.8x161.6 to Hampden Place x75.1x149.5; Alfred J. Taylor to Leonora E. Gwyer .. 7,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; Kate and Jacob Rosenbaum to Abram Abelman 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

TINTON AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80.2x59.7x70.4x21.3; Thomas Farley to Sophie Berls 1

WALTON AV, 601, w s, 16.8x100; William F. Smith to Annie A. Gordon 100

WEST BROADWAY, 496, 25x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Joseph Personeni 10

WEST END AV, 850 and 852, e s, 50x100; Mary E. Dempsey to M. H. Oppenheim 125,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, 58.8 ft n e of Freeman St, 30.7x89x25.5x76.3; Emil S. Levi to Cora E. Eckert 100

3D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 85th St, 51.1x100; Jacob Sommer to Morris Wexler 1

4TH ST, n s, 92.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2; Jacob Sommer to Loes Zwergbaum 1

6TH ST, 603, n s, 25x70.10; Morris Rosengardt and wife to Paul Heftler 1

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Charlotte A. Marshall to Cassel Cohen ... 100

7TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Marcus Kramer to Julia Katzenstein 1

10TH AV, 744, 25x100; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to John Foersch .. 1

10TH AV, 744, 25x100; Elsworth L. Striker to John Foersch, quit claim 1

17TH ST, 138 East, 18.2x92; Anna S. Brunner to Thomas Adelson and another.

24TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; James Kay to Theresa Abelson 100

29TH ST, s w s, Lot 399, map of the estate of Cornelius Ray; John T. Blair and wife to Patrick L. O'Brien 1

32D ST, 15 East, 25x98.9; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Thomas F. Johnston 48,000

48TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Henry Zuelow and wife to Catharine Knudsen 100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Annie Huston to John S. Tobin 1

52D ST, n s, 230.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Henry Siebert to Charles H. G. Friedrich 4,000

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to New York Realty Company 20,500

71ST ST, 159 West, 20x102.2; John McDonald and others to Peter Murray 100

92D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Burkhart to J. Edward Jetter ... 7,000

92D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 17x80; Otto Horwitz to Henry F. Lippold 15,000

94TH ST, 161, 17x100.8; Herman S. Phillips to Edward E. Pearce ..... Gift

95TH ST, s s, 236.3 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.8; Patrick J. Quirk to Ella A. Cooper 1

102D ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; John S. Tobin and wife to Annie Huston 1

109TH ST, s e or s corner of Stebbins Av, 21x62.8x21x64; Alfred Ericson and wife to August Obrock 1

111TH ST, 227 East, 24.9x100.11; Rocco Lotito and others to Vito Gregolo 100

112TH ST, 233 and 235 East, 37.6x100.11; Sigmund I. Herschmann to Lazarus Blaut 100

112TH ST, 233 and 235 East, 37.6x100.11; Sigmund I. Herschmann to Sigmund I. Herschmann 100

112TH ST, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Sarah B. George and others to Max Vogel, quit claim 300

112TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Susan Coddington, widow, to Max Vogel, quit claim 25

112TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Susan Coddington, by guardian, to Max Vogel 227

113TH ST, 73 West, 16x100.11; Simon Hosch to Rachel Hosch, (re-recorded) ... 1

113TH ST, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.11; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Thomas Cowman, quit claim 1

122D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Janet McAdam to Henry Scott ... 40,000

140TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, Hyman Sonn and others to Evangelical Zion Church 100

163D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 19.5x100x21.11x100; Margaretha Metzmeler to Nelson D. Stilwell 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to William Becker and another; 5th St, 519 East, 20 years. $750

COHEN, Samuel, to Asher Bermann; Avenue D, 9, 3 years 2,400

GLOVER, Frances L., to Metropolitan Manufacturing and Trading Company; Pearl St, 84 and 86, 5 years 3,600

HEINROTH, Louisa, administratrix, to Emil Knebler; Canal St, 300, 3 years, 3 months, 10 days 5,000

RETAIL COAL EXCHANGE to Circulo Colon Cervantes;; Lexington Av, 722, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to Max Kobre; Madison St, n w corner of Birmingham St, 1 month $6,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Robert Boyd, executor, &c.; 125 West 24th St, 5 years. 20,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 125 West 24th St, installments 5,000

ADLER, Henrietta, to Adeline Well; 71 West 113th St, 2 years 9,000

ADELSON, Thomas A., and Moses A. Slone to Anna V. Brunner; 138 East 17th St, 1 year 3,500

ALLOTT, Edmund C., to the Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Fairmount Place, s s, 247.9 ft w of Marmion Av, installments 2,640

BERLS, Sophie, to Thomas Farley; Tinton Av, w corner of 169th St, 50 x 7,000

BREDEN, Martin, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 114th St, 1 year 10,000

CONNOR, George, to Elizabeth Kelm, executrix, &c.; 163d St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, demand 17,000

CROUNSE, David, to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; 601 and 603 10th Av, 5 years 45,000

DAVIS, Sarah M. S., to Bowery Savings Bank; 71st St, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 7,000

DAVISON, Asa R., and wife to Carrie Levis; 151 West 97th St, 3 years 11,000

DIEFFENBACH, Joanna C., to Ruth Bruce-Brown; 106th St, s s, 188.4 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 16,500

DILLINGHAM, GEORGE W., COMPANY to Frank A. Dillingham; franchises, rights, &c., secures notes 95,000

DOUGHERTY, Mary J., to Henry and Kate M. G. Crowley; 230 East 114th St, 5 years 16,000

DREYER, Henry, to William Shelley; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s e corner of 182d St, 21 years 1,500

ECKERT, Cora E., to Emil S. Levi; Longfellow St, e s, 54.8 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year 500

ECKERT, Cora E., to Emil S. Levi; West Farms Road, n w s, 58.8 ft n e of Freeman St, 3 years 550

ELLIS, William, to Mary E. Barron, guardian, &c.; 51st St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 5,000

EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH to Solomon Rothfeld; 140th St, n s, 612.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1¼ years 9,250

EVANS, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 314 East 88th St, 1 year. 2,000

FANNING, William, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 545 West 39th St, 1 year.. 6,000

FLACCUS, Frederick, to Andrew Lebert; 26th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.. 8,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry C. Taylor; Broadway, n w corner of 92d St, 3 years 75,000

GEISENHEIMER, Joseph, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 2,079 8th Av, 5 years 24,000

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Immanuel's Congregation, Unaltered Augsburg Confession, of Yorkville, N. Y., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s w corner of 88th St, 1 year 38,000

GREGORIO, Vito, to Robert H. Racey; 241 East 111th St, 3 years 2,450

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Madison Av, n w corner of 88th St, 5 years 52,000

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Madison Av, w s, 30.8 ft n of 8th St, and lot adjoining, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each 36,000

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 88th St, n s, 99.11 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 41,000

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Susan L. Smith; 211 East 106th St, 3 years. 4,000

HANSEN, Henry C., to Franklin Savings Bank; 288 Alexander Av, 1 year 15,000

HASLETT, Esther, to Annie E. S. Parker; 884 West End Av, 3 years 12,000

HAVENS, James H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 94th St, 3 years 105,000

HAVENS, James H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 3 years 80,000

HEFTLER, Paul, to Morris Rosengardt; 603 East 6th St, 5 years 4,500

HODGMAN, Daisy P., to Hudson City Savings Institution; 307 West 75th St, 5 years 20,000

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Edward and Henry Hirsh, 1 month 2,500

HOOPS, Herman, and wife to William H. Stoneking; 627 East 141st st, 5 years... 2,500

HOOPS, Herman, and wife to J. Henry Alexandre; 627 East 141st St, 5 years... 10,000

HOOPS, Herman, to Mortimer Smith; 629 East 141st St, 5 years 12,500

HUBER, Adelbert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 354 9th Av, 5 years. 7,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 12th St, n s, 302.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 30,920

HYMAN, Gerson, to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 30,000

JOHNSTON, Thomas F., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 15 East 32d St, 1 year 33,600

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 314 East 25th St, demand 20,000

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to Margaretha Ritter; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 months 4,000

KNUDSEN, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 310 West 48th St, 5 years 4,500

LIPPOLD, Henry F., to Otto Horwitz; 105 East 92d St, 2 years 4,000

MANCHESTER, George N., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 116th St, n s, 88.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

McCAUSLAN, George, to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; New York to Boston Road, w s, adjoining land of Thomas Booth, Bronxdale, 3 years 4,000

McDONALD, Clara J., to Gertrude E. Shannon; 77th St, n s, 255 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 26,000

MOORE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Joseph J. Van Note and another; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 3 months 2,825

MURRAY, Peter, to Benjamin Strasser; 159 West 71st St, 3 years 15,000

NEELER, Annie R., to Franklin Savings Bank, 155 West 44th St, 3 years 23,000

NEELER, Annie R., to Jennie B. Gardner; 155 West 44th St, 3 years 5,000

NEWMAN, Abraham, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 179 and 181 Essex St, 5 years 13,000

NEWMAN, Abraham, to David Galewski; 179 and 181 Essex St, 1½ years 1,000

NEWMAN, William J., to Pauline Newman; 324 St, n s, 19 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 3,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Elizabth S. Clark; 58th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 15,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick L., to Adam Muller; 29th St, s w s, Lot 399, map of land of C. Ray, 1¼ years 1,000

PFITZNER, William, Jr., and others to Anna C. S. Hassey; 106 1st Av, 5 years.. 3,000

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to the Acme Roofing Company; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 2½ months 1,050

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to George G. Dutcher, administrator; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand 2,000

PIERCE, Daniel, to Judson Lawson; 8th Av, n w corner of 115st St, demand.. 20,000

POTTS MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN Church of Morrisania, also called the First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, 210.8 ft s of 168th St, 4½ years 10,000

POWER, Catharine A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 123d St., s s, 216 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 8,000

RITTERBUSCH, Richard P., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 40,000

RITTERBUSCH, Richard P., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 34,250

ROBINOTTO, Donato, to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; 424 East 11th St, 3 years 15,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Simon Rosenblum; 217 East 102d St, 3 years 3,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Harry Dreyer; 357 Pleasant Av, 3 years 1,000

RYSHPAN, Max, and another to Charles Gotthelf; 128 and 130 Ridge St, 3 years. 24,000

RYSHPAN, Max, and another to Jacob F. and George A. Liebler; 128 and 130 Ridge St, installments 6,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lillian B. Woodruff; 8th Av, n e corner of 154th St, ½ year 33,000

SCOTT, Henry, to Anne E. and Henrietta K. Hawes; 122d St, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jared W. Bell; 8th Av, n

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,610.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FREDERIC BOND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederic Bond, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary Burgess of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mary Burgess was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 2, 1900.

NO. 1,752.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SELANE COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Selane Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1900.

NO. 1,712.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. MIDGLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. Midgley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. MURPHY and JOSEPH F. McGUIRE, individually and as members of the firm of T. J. MURPHY & CO., bankrupts.—No. 1,613.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas J. Murphy and Joseph F. McGuire, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNAT SPRINGER, bankrupt.—No. 1,755.

Notice is hereby given that Bernat Springer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,535.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ TOLK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moritz Tolk of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Moritz Tolk was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 2d, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benter, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENTER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, Otto H. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the City of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&S F

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Darlington & Hoffman, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s27-1aw6mW

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d18-1aw6wW&124

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan, Frances R. Stockdale, (nee Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are executors of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 90 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes L. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&S F

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d13-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. ROSENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899. CHARLES REIS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Hoffman, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. D. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Darlington & Hoffman, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

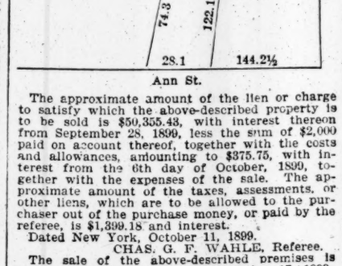
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street, seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 24, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1896, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, November 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 15, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 22, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, January 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Plff., 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

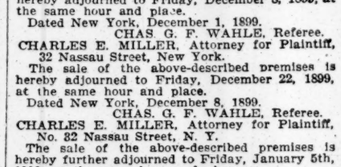
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and being the whole of the lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 335-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) as laid down on said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d27-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the purchase herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155 235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-described boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

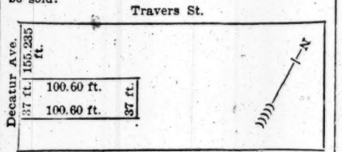
The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.38, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January tenth, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 3, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

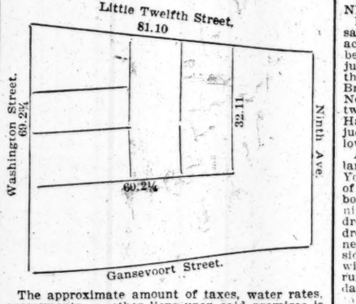
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public Auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398 and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

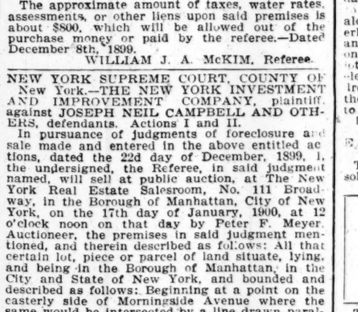
In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant seventy-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,672.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running

What $15 buys.

Your choice among hundreds of fancy mixed sack suits—favorite styles, so but few of each style; were $15 to $30. Only 42 were as low as $15.

You may prefer a black cutaway suit—if you can't find trousers, coat and vest go at $12.50; were $18 to $32.

Then there's double-breasted frock coats and vests; last week $20 to $38—a mere handful left.

To top it all, one of these rough or smooth overcoats; were $16 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

"We're in the front rank"

competing with every Dry Goods House in New York City selling

WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
MEN'S COLLARS,
MEN'S CUFFS, &c.

The above stocks have been filled to overflowing, with fresh, new goods direct from the manufacturer made to our special order.

You need not shop elsewhere for better goods, newer patterns, or lower prices, we're absolutely correct in every detail in these departments to-day.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

All the Evening Clothes that fashion dictates and society demands, we furnish.

Swallow-tail Suits, Dinner Suits, single and double-breasted White Dress Vests.

And all the Fixings pertaining thereto.

Wide bosom Shirts, Dress Shields, Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. C. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.

Nicoll.

771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

O'Neill's.

Four Great January Sales Now Going On!

Housekeeping Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Furs at 50c. on the Dollar, and
Blankets and Bedspreads.

These are without question the Four Greatest Sales in New York To-day. No Money-Saving Woman Should Miss Them.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

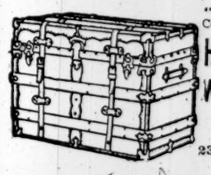
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.



"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S

Where Trunks Are Made.

23D ST. & 6TH Av

Great Blanket Sale! | *Great Blanket Sale!*

O'Neill's.

Great January Sale of BLANKETS!

The Entire Stock on hand of

THE CALIFORNIA MILLS

Goes on Sale here this morning at from 1.00 to 3.00 per pair less than you would have to pay for them anywhere else for the next twelve months. Here are the prices:

1,500 Pairs Single Bed Size,
2.75, 2.98, 3.25 to 4.50 Pair.

2,500 Pairs Three-Quarter Bed Size,
2.98, 3.35, 3.75 to 6.50 Pair.

2,000 Pairs Full Bed Size,
3.98, 4.50, 4.98 to 7.98 Pair.

We will also offer about Twelve Hundred Pairs of slightly soiled Blankets, all sizes,

AT HALF PRICE.

Bed Spreads! Bed Spreads!

These Prices hold good for this sale only. When these quilts are gone the regular prices will prevail.

Five Cases of Crochet Spreads, Three-Quarter Bed Size, regular value 85c.; each 69c

Ten Cases of Crochet Spreads, Full Bed Size, regular value 1.15; each 89c

Twenty-five Cases of Extra Heavy Spreads, Full Bed Size and worth 1.25 . . . . . 98c

Fifty Cases Marseilles Spreads, Full Bed Size, and worth from 1.75 to 3.50; marked for this sale, each,
1.35, 1.65, 1.98 to 2.75

Also Splendid Values in Cotton and Down Comfortables.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

We Sincerely Wish Everybody a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

To emphasize our New Year Greetings and to put them into the best practical form possible, so that every one may be sure to get their full share of our good will, we start the new year with . . . . . .

The Greatest and Grandest Shoe Sale Ever Offered This or Any Other Public!!

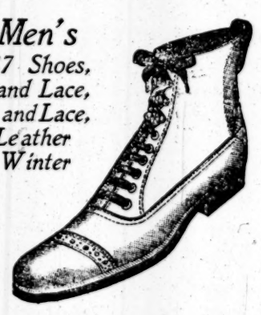
100,000 PAIRS OF SHOES PLACED ON SALE

IN OUR BASEMENT!

45,000 PAIRS MEN'S SHOES, 45,000 PAIRS WOMEN'S SHOES, 10,000 PAIRS MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES---These shoes were $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7, and have been taken FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK on the MAIN FLOOR, to make room for incoming Spring goods. They are all fresh, new, up-to-date; nothing old or shop-worn or damaged---all straight, seasonable Winter footwear and the very best that are made. Never before were such wonderful values offered at such wonderful low figures! Let everybody come, and with this little money and at this small cost, buy a pair and enjoy the New Year Happiness these shoes will bring---not only to their feet and to their pocketbook but to their mind and heart as well, and take away with them in this tangible form serviceable and lasting expressions of our New Year Greeting and Best Wishes. It needs no experience to see that these are genuine bargains.

20,000 Pairs Women's
$3.00 Black Glace Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace Shoes,
$1.50
Per Pair.

45,000 Pairs Men's
$3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 Shoes, in Black Calf Button and Lace, Enamel Leather Button and Lace, Imported Patent Leather Button and Lace, Winter Russet Lace and Box Calf Lace, at
$2.25
Per Pair.



5,000 Pairs Children's
$1.50 and $2.00 Fine Glace Kid Button and Lace Shoes, at
$1.00
Per Pair.

25,000 Pairs Women's
$3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 Shoes,
Patent Leather, Button and Lace, Enamel Leather Lace, Black Kid, Patent Leather and Kid Tip Button and Lace, at
$2.00
Per Pair.

5,000 Pairs Misses'
$2 and $2.50 Fine Glace Kid Button and Lace Shoes, at
$1.25
Per Pair.

This sale may last one week, and may only last three days. We have enlarged our Basement Department and with an extra force of clerks can handle large crowds with great celerity. It is best then to come at once to make sure of your purchase. All sizes and widths to start sale.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

SALE OF FURS.

Skunk Cluster Scarfs,
$6.50;
Value $9.00

Mink Cluster Scarfs,
$10.00;
Formerly $15.00

Sable Fox Muffs or Animal Boa,
$10.00 each;
Former price $15.00

Persian Lamb Coat, with high storm collar and revers,—lined with satin. Latest models,
$110.00;
Formerly $135.00 to $170.00

Skunk or Mink storm collars,—blue and black lynx cluster scarfs.

Fancy collarettes, wraps and muffs of Persian Lamb, Baum Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, and Chinchilla.

Fur Lined Capes. Electric Seal Coats.

These furs represent the remainder of a manufacturer's stock and are marked at almost half the usual figures.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Annual
Linen Sale.

Prices always the lowest are now about

35%

less than the regular.

$2.25 Table Cloths, $1.45 ea.
6.00 " " 3.95 "
10.50 " " 7.50 "
14.50 " " 9.75 "

$3.50 Dinner Napkins, 2.55 doz
5.00 " " 3.95 "
7.25 " " 5.50 "

$2.50 Lunch Napkins, 1.95 doz
3.00 " " 2.25 "
4.00 " " 3.00 "

$3.95 Linen Sheets, 2.75 pair
5.00 " " 3.95 "

$1.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.25 pair.

$2.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.95 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

VELOUR COATS.

Black Velour Coats, handsomely embroidered with chenille cord, silk braid and jet. High collar and revers, edged with Persian lamb,—latest "dip" front model. Plain velour, with large fur collar and wide revers. Lined with plain colored satin, or fancy silks,
$29.00 each;
Former prices $40.00 and $50.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Oriental Imagery in Color.

Old weavers found in the birds and flowers of their own beautiful Persian gardens the inspirations for the wonderful color harmonies of their rugs. Catching the vivid brightness of plumage and bloom, they set them against dull but rich grounds of gold, red, blue, and pure deep ivory with an art that even the famous Italian "colorists" never attained.

We have greatly reduced many which show what a glamorous charm these old rugs impart as portieres or couch covers for walls or strewn on floors. Their luxurious masses of rare old tones, giving changing lights and wonderful sheen, as none of our rugs are overtreated with acids to give them their antique effect.

Furniture novelties now reduced even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STERN BROTHERS

place on sale this morning

Men's White Dress Shirts
open front and back; open back only; superior quality of muslin and linen; perfect fit and workmanship, at 95c

Night Shirts
with white or colored trimmings at 48c

Cheviot Pajamas
in solid colors and fancy weaves, at $1.45

West Twenty-Third Street

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d year. Box office open 8 A. M. Strauss' The (Bat) in English **FLEDERMAUS**
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next week—Gilbert & Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th Street, nr. B'way.
TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT
MONSTER BENEFIT FOR THE PARNELL MONUMENT FUND—EXTRA BILL!

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS To be held in the Galleries of THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. from Jan. 1 to Jan. 27.
Admission.....25c

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
150th Time Jan. 15 Handsome Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. **VIOLA ALLEN** in THE CHRISTIAN. Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMIQUE MATINEE TODAY 25c & 50c B'WAY & 28TH ST. ONE NIGHT ONLY JACK DAILY.
BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR.
TOBASCOSCOPE—SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURE

CASINO! Last 4 Ngts! Farewell
ADIEU! Last Perf. Next Sat. Evening! Matinee Nxt. Sat.!
Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. **BEN-HUR**
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST RECITALS.
The Last Two Recitals **Paderewski**
Sat. Aftrs. 2:30, Jan. 6 and 20.
Seats at Schuberth's and Hall.
Steinway Piano used.
Under direction Hugo Gorlitz and John C. Fryer.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thea., 2 Co's

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 40 Midget Musicians.
Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.
Bertha Welby Co. Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

Herald Sq. Theatre Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat
Primrose & Dockstader's Merry Minstrels. LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, JAN. 8th. DAVID BELASCO'S NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 4th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Success even greater than last season.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH.
Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD** in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. | Matinees Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

THE NEW YORK B'way 44-45 Sts. Mat. Sat. Last week
MAN in the MOON Jr., incl. S. Bernard
Next Sunday Night All-Star Concert.
In preparation, "Broadway to Tokio."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
8TH WEEK. **"WAY DOWN EAST."**
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. & 50c. **BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.**

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; M. M. Van Rooy and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plançon. Conductor, Emil Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-morrow, Thurs. afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock,
First Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER.
Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16.
Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
Frid., Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. Sat., Jan. 6, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Moorish Rhapsody—Humperdinck; Concerto for Violin, D major—Brahms, Miss LEONORA JACKSON, (her first appearance;) Symphony, No. 4, D minor—Schumann.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.—LAST RECITALS.
PADEREWSKI
THE LAST RECITALS (prior to departure for the West) will occur on the afternoons at 2:30 o'clock of JANUARY 6TH and 20TH.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
SCHWEIGHOFER To-night last time Pension Schoeller

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Watson & Dupree—"BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."
MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
8th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30.
Last 4 Nights. Last Matinée Sat.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS.
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MY LADY'S LORD.**
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3d Month. Matinée Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.**

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday only.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** in THE FIRST VIOLIN:
Next week, Last and Farewell Week.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th. Ev. at 8:15
Matinées To-day and Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00
VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.